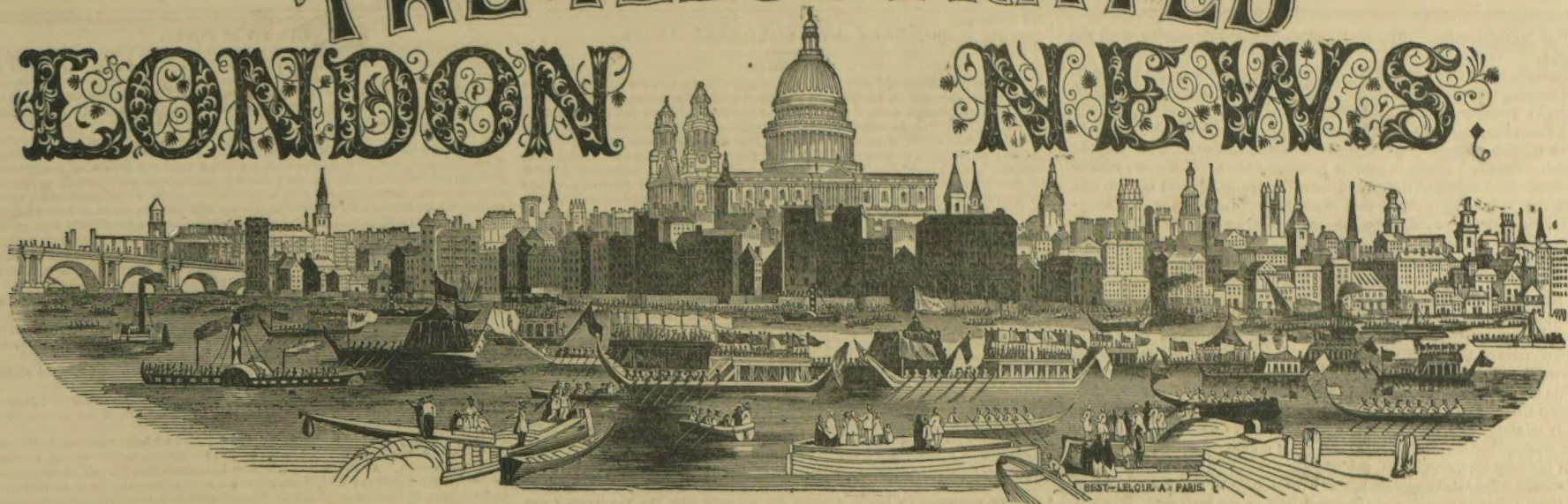


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

A DAY IN AN IRISH TOWN.

INSTEAD of the political article with which our paper usually commences, we this week present the following description of a day in the town of Killarney, from the pen of our Correspondent at the Lakes. The town is one that has few attractions for the traveller, and the guide-books give little or no account of it; but it will be seen that an observant tourist may see something of the social condition of the Irish people by walking through it with his eyes open.

VICTORIA HOTEL, LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
July 21st, 1849.

Before entering upon any further description of the manifold beauties of the Lakes and Mountains of Killarney, I shall devote a few words to the town, and to the condition of the people. On entering Killarney, two very large and handsome buildings arise conspicuously before the sight of the traveller—as if to prove, in very different modes, the poverty of the country. The first is the Killarney Union Workhouse, covering, with its gardens and out-buildings, an area of eight acres; the second is an unfinished Roman Catholic Cathedral, of imposing architecture, built from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin. The Union House, though so large, is insufficient for the accommodation of the numerous paupers that clamour for admission. It contains, at present, upwards of thirteen hundred individuals; and five of the largest and best houses in the town of Killarney have been hired by the guardians for the accommodation of the children and of the sick paupers, whom it is not possible to receive in the parent establishment. The Cathedral has already cost the sum, I was informed, of £12,000—the greater part of which was contributed before the fatal years of the potato blight. The design, externally, seems to be completed, with the exception of the spire. For this purpose and the internal fittings, an additional sum of £2000 or £3000 is needed—a sum which, in the present circumstances of the country, is not likely to be obtained. In the meantime the unfinished edifice stands a melancholy monument of pride and poverty. Its lofty walls are bare and blank; its oriel windows are blocked up with planks of wood; and a swamp, a foot deep in water, lies between it and the public road.

Killarney is situated about a mile and a half from the Lower Lake—no glimpse of the beauties of which is obtainable from it. The town consists of two principal streets and several alleys branching off from them. It contains several very good shops, and has a clean and tidy appearance. The streets are wide and the houses well built; but the signs of decay are visible upon the place. The streets absolutely swarm with ragged and miserable-looking people. At the waysides were squatted scores of women of all ages—some knitting or mending rags, and many gazing idly and vacantly about them—

their chins upon their laps,
And cuddling with close arms their firm-set knees.

The men in equal numbers, but far more ragged and melancholy in appearance, leaned at door-posts in groups, engaged in conversation, or in smoking the national “dudheen.” Their garb was almost the same in every instance. The long-tailed coat of antique fashion, patched and repatched again and again; the indescribable hat, with its slouching and battered rim; the patched corduroy knee-breeches of a yellowish colour, loosened at the sides; the black stockings ungartered and unfastened, and allowing half of the swarthy and dirty leg to be visible; and the clouted heavy shoe, or brogue. The principal variety in the costume was that, in many instances, the owner was too poor to sport brogue or stocking; and that here and there a decent shopkeeper might be seen in the ordinary dress of an English tradesman.

Though there were a considerable number of beggars about, they were neither so multitudinous, so ragged, nor so importunate as those of Mill-street. A few pigs prowled about the streets, apparently on the best of terms with the passengers. Although it was not market-day, there was a kind of market for the sale of peat and other articles, and it seemed as if there were more bustle than usual opposite the ancient market-house, now the Temperance-hall. A fiddler, hoping to gain some advantage by the crowd, was fiddling with “might and main” in the midst of a group of fifty or sixty individuals, who, I should think, from the squalor of their appearance, did not possess a single sixpence among them. They seemed, nevertheless, to take great pleasure in the music, and gave the fiddler the reward of their blessings and their satisfaction, if not of their halfpence.

Several large and substantial houses were closed and uninhabited; and two considerable houses were in ruins—I was informed that they had fallen down from sheer decrepitude and old age, and that the proprietors had neither inducement nor

means to rebuild them. At the very entrance of the town, and within a stone's throw of the Union Workhouse, a whole street of cabins or huts has been lately demolished. The wretched occupants were unable to pay rent or rates, and refused to go out unless evicted by this summary process. They now swarm in the lanes and alleys of the town, along with hundreds of the peasantry who have been evicted from their holdings in the neighbourhood, for the same reason and in the same fashion. On one side of the road the demolition has been complete, and not a vestige remains of the cabins of the people. On the other side, the demolition has been but partial, and the roofless walls remain to show the number and the extent of the wretched, but doubtless well-beloved homes, that are homes no more for these poverty-stricken

Irishmen. I do not state the fact as a commentary upon the foregoing statement, but I make it in its due place. It is that the road to a new and splendid pauper lunatic asylum, now in course of erection, leads directly past these dismantled dwellings. This edifice, when completed, will be of the imposing size and appearance of the two large public buildings that I have already mentioned, and to many minds will possibly afford a third proof of the poverty and misery of this long-suffering and, I verily believe, well-disposed and harmless people.

The three principal proprietors in Killarney and its neighbourhood are the Earl of Kenmare, H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., and Lady Headley, all of whom are well spoken of. The Earl of Kenmare has the largest estates, and is considered a good landlord



TORC CASCADE, KILLARNEY.—(SEE PAGE 51.)

and a humane man. Mr. Herbert is equally a favourite with the people.

There is but little business in Killarney except during the summer season, when tourists flock from all parts of Ireland to visit its splendid scenery. The time, I hope, is coming when they will flock from England also. There is a manufacture of fancy articles made of the superabundant and beautiful *arbutus* wood of the neighbourhood. There is also a manufacture of fancy articles of the hoofs and horns of the red deer of Carranrual, and of the oak roots that are dug out of the peat bogs. Loo-tables, walking-sticks, work-boxes, card-cases, chess-boards, and other similar articles, with brooches, shawl-pins, and all the gimcrackery of the toilet or the work-table, are the chief objects produced; and the pretty and well-behaved girls of Killarney drive a considerable trade in the summer by offering them for sale at the doors of the Victoria Hotel, and in various parts of the town. In addition to these and the ordinary trades of a town, I could hear of no one who gave employment to the people except one gentleman, who has a large flour-mill and pays regular wages to about sixty people.

The shopkeepers, and all the inhabitants of Killarney who manage to keep their heads above the deep waters of pauperism, complain loudly of the heavy burden of the poor-rates. One intelligent man with whom I conversed, and who pays a sum that is a sore drag upon his energies, confessed, nevertheless, his belief that the poor-law would ultimately prove the salvation of Ireland. His regret was that it had not been introduced half a century ago, when it might have prevented that awful growth of destitution which is now dragging the proprietorial classes into the same gulf as that which is swallowing up the peasantry.

I had much curiosity to visit the Union Poor-house; but, as a preliminary, I resolved to visit the cabin of a poor man, not yet reduced to the extremity of entering the Union. I had not far to go to find a mud cabin. The scene that presented itself was exactly what I expected. The Irish peasant lives in a wigwam, and shares it with a pig. A pestilential dung-heap festers at his door. The smoke of his peat fire escapes by the low door, or by the narrow unglazed aperture that serves for a window. His children swarm half-naked about him. The atmosphere he breathes is thick with peat-smoke and foul exhalations; and his eyes while in doors are accustomed to a kind of semi-darkness, so much so that when emerging from one of these hovels into the open air and the full sunshine, the peasant is obliged to screen his eyes with his hands until they become accustomed to the unusual glare that surrounds but is not allowed to penetrate his wigwam. Yet, so dear a thing is home, that even to such a human sty as this the peasant is devotedly attached; and so obstinate a thing is habit, that filth, darkness, and discomfort become a part of his nature. These are generally the cabins from which the inmates are evicted. Their miserable inhabitants, if they do not die by the road-side—a not infrequent case—swarm into the already overcrowded towns and villages, or take refuge in the Union.

The workhouse of the Killarney Union is one of the finest palaces of pauperism I ever saw. As far as I could learn, it is the largest building in the county of Kerry. It is a model of cleanliness and good order, and, compared with the previous abodes of its 1300 inhabitants, must be pronounced a Paradise. The rooms are large, cheerful, light, and well-ventilated. The floors of the dormitories are scoured as white as table-cloths; and the daintiest of epicures might eat his dinner off them, and feel no qualms of stomach. The excellent bread supplied to the paupers is a mixture of Indian corn; and the vegetable soup, though innocent of meat or grease of any kind, is savoury and nutritious. I could not avoid feeling, however, that, although the internal arrangements were in every respect admirable, and although the inmates were far more comfortable than they could have been in their own mud-cabins, it was not a wise or humane policy to keep up an establishment so enormous without endeavouring to make it productive. Why should 1300 people, of whom a thousand at least are strong and capable of work, not maintain themselves, without expense to the public? Why, in fine, should they not raise a surplus? The very manure of such an establishment might fertilise a couple of hundred acres of waste land—a commodity by no means scarce in the county of Kerry. There are only two acres of land or less attached to the Killarney Union. They have been made into a very prolific kitchen-garden. I never saw a finer crop of turnips anywhere than on a portion of this ground to which the liquid manure of the establishment had been applied. The landlords of Ireland complain bitterly of the burden of the Poor-law. There can be no doubt that it is a burden, and a very heavy one; and that many of them are unable to pay it; but if the Legislature could devise any means whereby the poor-rates might be paid in waste acres of moor or bog land, at present producing nothing either to individuals or to the country, the burden might gradually be lessened, and these swarms of unproductive paupers might be transformed into armies of industry, raising from the willing soil more than sufficient for their own subsistence. Many landlords, unable to obtain payment of their rents, cannot raise money to pay their own poor-rates; but surely it would be a smaller burden upon them, if, in default of money, they might be allowed to pay in bog, that has produced nothing since the Flood, except valueless heather?

We call these places workhouses, but we do not take the proper means to make them so in reality; and we sneer or shrug our shoulders at the phrase "Organisation of Labour," which French Communists and theorists have brought into disrepute, although organisation of labour is the one thing needed. "The land and the people," "the people and the land," these must be brought together for mutual improvement, or there will be no end to the misery of Ireland or to the shame of our Legislature. All our statesmen confess and deplore individually the enormous evils that exist—but, in their corporate capacity as a Legislature, they declare their incompetency to prevent or remedy them. I have not yet visited what are called the "distressed districts," for Kerry is considered to be a favoured county, far above the average; but "bad indeed is the best," and fearful must be the worst if there be any places in Ireland much more distressed than Kerry.

OPERATIONS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.—On Saturday a Parliamentary return was printed, showing the operations of the county courts. Since their establishment, from March, 1847, to the 31st of December last, the amount sued for in the courts, in the period of twenty-one months, was about £2,700,000. In the first nine months, from March to December, 1847, there were 429,215 plaintiffs entered; and in last year, 427,611: of the former, only 267,445 were tried; and of the latter, 259,118. Last year the total officers' fees were £234,274, of which the judges' fees were £87,661 16s. 8d., and the 60 are now paid £1000 a year. The courts cost £836 days in the year. The amount of costs in the year was £199,980 13s. 5d. There was £26,292 15s. 1d. paid into court without proceeding to judgment. The gross total received as judges' fees, bailiffs' fees, clerks' fees, the general fund, and the suitors' fund, amounted to £254,950 13s. 9d. There were 884 cases tried by a jury. In 446 cases the party requiring a jury obtained a verdict. The total amount for which plaintiffs were entered last year in the 491 county courts was £1,346,802, of which £26,292 was paid into court before trial. The total amount of the sums for which judgment was obtained in the 259,118 cases tried, was £772,543. At the Clerkenwell County Court there were 15,504 plaintiffs entered in the year, the largest number in one court.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "SIMON TAYLOR," OFF MARGATE.—The committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's having deemed it their duty to bring before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports the circumstances under which the loss of the *Simon Taylor* took place on the Girdler Sand, on the 6th of June last, his Grace, with that promptitude which marks the discharge of all his public duties, instantly instituted the strictest investigation into the case, and it has resulted in the dismissal of the pilot. The following is the copy of the Lord Warden's decision:—"Mr. Russell is dismissed from the brotherhood of Cinque Port Pilots; his license is forfeited; he is never again to be employed. 'WEL-LINGTON, Warden.' His Grace has directed an inquiry to be made as to the ages of the pilots and their efficiency; in order that if any are found incompetent to perform their duties, they may be superannuated."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly was chiefly engaged during the week in discussing the proposed new law on the press, which is of a rather stringent character. By its provisions, offences against the person of the President are put on a par with offences against the Assembly, and punishable alike; newspaper articles addressed to the army, with a view to exciting discontent, are made a misdemeanor; publication of false reports or news, the same; news-hawkers must have licenses; members of the Legislature are prohibited from becoming *gerants* (responsible managers) of newspapers; public subscriptions for payment of fines are interdicted; power of summary arrest of writers in certain cases is given; and also power of suspending journals in case of repetition of the same offence condemned by law.

The forms of proceeding against journals are also reduced by it to the shortest possible method.

The President of the Republic visited the Castle of Ham, the scene of his former captivity, on Sunday, accompanied by the Ministers of War, Public Works, his orderly officers, and several representatives. He was received with great enthusiasm. The Kabyle Chief Bou Maza was set at liberty, and informed by the President that he might reside in Paris. At the banquet which was given to the President on the occasion, he made a speech, in which he spoke of his having become the legitimate head of this great nation, and declared that he could not glorify himself on a captivity which had for its cause an attack against a regular Government. He added that when he saw the evils brought upon the country by revolution, he could hardly comprehend how he could have been so audacious as to take upon himself the responsibility of a change of Government.

The President of the Republic is about to take up his residence for some time at the Castle of Vincennes, for the purpose of witnessing the practice and experiments to be made by the artillery in the Polygon. The apartments of the Duke of Montpensier have been arranged for the reception of the Prince.

The Prince of Canino left Havre on last Saturday morning, for Southampton. The *gendarme* in charge of him did not quit him till the steamer was under way. The Prince expressed surprise and deep displeasure at the manner in which he had been treated.

M. Guizot arrived at Havre last week, accompanied by his son and his two daughters, and proceeded to his estate of Val-Richer.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 19th state that the Tariff Reform Bill is published in the *Gazette* of that day, having received the Royal Assent at La Granja on the 17th.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The present aspect of affairs threatens a renewal of hostilities with Austria. From Turin we learn that on the 19th inst. M. de Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, charged with the negotiations, sent to the Piedmontese Government an ultimatum, signed by M. de Schwarzenberg, President of the Cabinet at Vienna, announcing that if, within the space of four days, the last conditions offered by the Cabinet of Vienna were not accepted, the negotiations would be considered as broken off, and the Austrian Envoy would be recalled.

VENICE.—Venice still holds out. The Austrian bombardment, according to accounts dated the 20th inst., was suspended for some days, and the siege has been again turned into a blockade. The lagoon fever was so fatal to the troops, that General Radetzky had no other alternative.

On the 4th inst., the anniversary of the revolution, the banner of Saint Marc with the Lion was exhibited, together with the portraits of Bem, Kossuth, Manin, Garibaldi, and Mazzini. This exhibition produced an immense effect. Nothing, it is said, can exceed the enthusiasm of the people when the Hymn of Victory is chanted in full chorus at the National Theatre; and it is mentioned, in proof of the zeal which animates the population, that when a married man is prevented from illness from mounting guard, his wife takes his place.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland have resolved to banish the chiefs of the Badish and Bavarian insurrection from the federal territories.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 21st instant, state that the returns of the elections had been made up, and that the majority were decidedly Conservative. The Government had under consideration a plan for the final re-organization of the Duchy of Posen, by which the German part of that province will be incorporated with the provinces of Prussia, Brandenburg, and Silesia.

GERMAN STATES.

The last stronghold of the Baden and Bavarian insurgents (the fortress of Raastadt) surrendered on the 23rd inst. to the Prince of Prussia, who entered the town on the same day at the head of his troops.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The National Assembly, on the 19th instant, adopted the following resolution, in accordance with an understanding with the Government:—

1. The preliminary of peace and the armistice concluded at Berlin, on the 10th instant, between the Prussian and Danish Governments, upon the bases indicated, are not binding upon the Duchies.
2. It is impossible that these treaties can obtain the consent of Germany, while she possesses the least feeling of honour or respect for the laws.
3. The Assembly considers it as an imperative duty to resist by every means the imposition of these treaties, which compromise in the highest degree the rights of the country.

The present resolutions shall be communicated to the Government.

In the same sitting the Assembly resolved to present their most ardent thanks to the Government of Brunswick for the energy with which it has defended the interests of the Duchies.

The Assembly has addressed a circular note to all the German Governments, in which the three following premises are given as the acknowledged bases of the public law of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein:—

1. That the Duchies are Independent States.
2. That the male line alone of the House of Oldenburg is entitled to hereditary succession in the Duchies; and
3. That the Duchies are closely united to each other as federal States.

UNITED STATES.

By the mail steam-ship *Hibernia* we have intelligence this week from New York to the 11th instant.

A most crowded demonstration had taken place on the evening previous to the anniversary of American independence (the 4th of July) in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, to welcome the celebrated temperance advocate.

Notwithstanding the determination come to by the Common Council of New York to provide everything suitable for Father Mathew whilst in their city, and to look upon him as their guest, several of the leading citizens have sent personal invitations to him. The suite of rooms, attendance, &c., given to the reverend gentleman are such as become the authorities of the first city in the New World; and the class of invitations he has received from other places go to show that he will be received, not merely as the guest of a city, but as the invited of a nation. It is not expected he will leave America without visiting several of the chief cities, which will necessarily prolong his stay in the States, after which he will visit the British provinces.

Of the invitations sent to Father Mathew we notice some from Boston, New Orleans, Washington, and others from Canada. The enthusiasm of the reverend gentleman's reception appears to be almost extravagant, particularly amongst his countrymen.

The advices from all parts regarding cholera state that it is on the increase. The disease was making terrible havoc amongst the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, and in almost every village along the banks of the Upper Mississippi. People were flying before it in all directions. The citizens of New York and the leading towns were fast leaving for the spas, catarracts, and mountain retreats. In Cincinnati the deaths in the week ending 7th July had reached 1100, of whom 805 were from cholera. At St. Louis it is still worse, the deaths being about 700 in the week, which is about one-sixth per cent. of the population. In New York the cases are about 150 daily, of which on the average a third prove fatal.

Several additional meetings had been held, to express sympathy with the German, Hungarian, and Italian "patriots." And amongst the foremost in the expression of sentiments in favour of freedom were the Irish population.

Several Poles and Germans had left the United States for Hungary, Baden, and other parts of Europe, to take part in the pending struggles.

The floods in the Mississippi were not so frequent nor so large as they have been, and hopes are entertained that the stoppage of the *crevasse* at St. Louis may be permanent.

The influx of emigrants at Boston and the other eastern ports, from Ireland and the Continent of Europe, was said to be much larger than usual.

Richard O'Gorman, one of the Irish refugees, had arrived in New York from Havre.

With respect to the projected expedition to aid the navigators of the Northern Seas (Sir John Franklin and his party), uncontrollable causes had been found to forbid the United States Government, much as it had such an attempt at heart, from obeying the general wish. After careful examination into the means at the disposal of the naval service, it had been determined that it was impossible to equip within the necessary time any such expedition as could, with the slightest prudence, be adventured in the Northern Seas. The private adventure said to be organised by the mercantile community in some parts of the Union, will therefore prove to be the sole efforts of assistance rendered by the United States.

There is nothing new from California. The report of great disorder at San Francisco, with the flight of General Smith, is universally regarded as a mere fabrication.

CANADA.

As far as has yet been ascertained, the cholera has not made much way in the British colonial possessions. The death of Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, at Montreal, of an attack which lasted only three hours, is mentioned. In politics, matters look gloomy. The Tories now boldly advocate separation from Great Britain, and annexation to the United States. The *Montreal Herald*, the chief organ of that interest, has taken that ground in most decided terms in an article in that paper of the 6th inst., entitled "How annexation would conciliate the views of Canadian Free-traders with those of Canadian Protectionists."

In Canada West, the Irish Orangemen were organising as if for a conflict to be decided by force of arms. They were to meet in large numbers on the 12th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim. The place of meeting was to be at Port Hope or at Cobourg, and the men were to be there under arms. The Government had in that quarter no means of resisting them. The weapons they were to bring were those distributed to them in 1837, to put down the rebellion then existing, and may now serve to carry on another revolt, which will be less easily subdued.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to May 23. There was at that time a better probability of the settlement of the difficulty between France and England than has existed at any time since its commencement. The decree of Rosas prohibiting every kind of communication with the British and French ships of war has been suspended, and the long-delayed *exequatur* of the British Consul has been made out.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mails have arrived this week, by the steam-ship *Thames*, from Jamaica, under date June 22, we learn that the House of Assembly was to meet on the 26th ult. A very stormy session was anticipated, particularly relative to the Retrenchment Bill, which will not in all probability be carried, and on which there is no doubt the House will be dissolved. The island was perfectly quiet and healthy. The sugar crops looked exceedingly fine, particularly on the north side of the island. In the interior parishes they had at parts somewhat suffered from long drought, but lately very salutary rains had fallen. The news from England announcing the slight rise in sugar, had operated in favour of advanced rates, and given an impetus to business.

With respect to coffee, the planters had declined even picking the berry, urging that present market prices are totally unremunerative.

At Guadeloupe a serious disturbance took place, about the 26th ult., between the natives and authorities, relative to some municipal changes. It was, however, quickly suppressed, but not without the loss of some dozen lives.

At St. Vincent, Martinique, and Guadeloupe there was a vast deal of sickness prevalent.

The Tobago papers contain nothing of interest. At Grenada the Assembly had imposed a tax of ten per cent. on all incomes paid out of the Treasury. The quarantine was reduced from twenty to ten days.

At Trinidad a retiring pension of £233 6s. 8d. had been voted to Judge Scotland, but Mr. Scott had given notice of a bill to deprive, for the future, all officers of such pensions. At Demerara, the New Franchise Bill, framed upon the model of the English Reform Bill, had, after a strong opposition, been carried by the casting vote of Governor Barkly. The reduction of the Civil List continued to be a subject of much discussion. The weather had been exceedingly wet, occasioning much damage to the crops. The exports of produce exhibit a large falling off when compared with last year.

From Barbadoes there is no news of interest, but the retrenchment agitation is as great as ever. Fears are entertained that the African small-pox, now ravaging the islands of St. Vincent and Martinique, will attack Barbadoes.

THE BERMUDAS.

Advices from the Bermuda Islands mention a sad affair which had occurred at Ireland Island, on board the *Medway* convict-ship.

The four or five hundred convicts on board the *Medway* were assembled on the morning of the 3rd of July on the spar deck (the forward part of the ship), to witness the punishment of one of their number, James Cronin, for mutinous conduct. The overseer, F. B. Black, Esq., and his officers, with the convict guards, fully armed, and their pistols being loaded with ball cartridge (the usual practice), were drawn up on the quarter-deck—they numbered twenty in all. The medical officer was also present. The quarter-deck is divided from the spar deck by a railing about five feet high.

The man to be flogged had a brother on board the ship, older than himself, who had permission from the overseer to absent himself from witnessing the punishment; but this kindly offer on the part of Mr. Black was refused, and he appeared with the other prisoners.

When the proper officers were in the act of securing the man to the gratings or ladder, his brother rushed forward, and, leaping on the barrier and waving his hat, called to him by name. He (the elder Cronin) then addressed some words to the convicts, which was answered by a wild cheer, and a rush of some 250 to the barrier, upon which they clustered like bees, preparatory to a descent upon the quarter-deck. The men were desperately excited. The overseer waved his hand, and called to the men to "fall back," which order was quite disregarded. Mr. Black (perceiving what must be the object of the prisoners, viz.—the rescue of Cronin, and the probable butchery of himself and his small party) gave order to the guards to fire, which was immediately followed by a volley from the front rank. This did not have any immediate effect, the desperate men entertaining the idea that only blank cartridges were fired. The rear rank of the guards, which had been kept in reserve, then moved to the front, and, under order from Mr. Black, fired. Two of the mutinous convicts fell dead, and twelve were wounded; this instantly quelled the mutiny, the men hurriedly retreating to hiding-places about the forward part of the ship. The punishment was then administered to the younger Cronin.

An inquest was subsequently held on the bodies of the two men killed, before Mr. Chas. C. Keane, coroner, when, after a lengthy investigation, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." The names of the men killed were Thomas Kerrigan and John Tobin.

Another of the wounded men died on the afternoon of the day the occurrence happened.

The leader, Cronin, was wounded in two places. Two others are maimed for life—one having had his leg amputated, and the other having received a ball in the spine.

The affair caused much sensation in Bermuda.

INDIA.

Advices anticipatory of the ordinary mail from India have been received during the week. The intelligence thus conveyed is of little interest or importance. Sir Charles Napier arrived in Calcutta on the 6th of May, and immediately assumed charge of his high office. In his maiden order to the army, he announced his having taken command "in consequence of Lord Gough's period of service having ended;" and it is said that he wrote to Lord Gough, informing him that having orders to take the command immediately on arriving in India, he had accordingly done so. He left Calcutta on the 22nd for Simlah and Lahore.

The final determination of the Court of Directors to foster the introduction of railroads into India, and the prospects held out by their resolution, have created a universal feeling of satisfaction throughout the country.

In the Punjab all is at present quiet. There is no decisive information as to the movements of the Ranees Chunda. She is still in the Nepal territory. It is said that jewels of the aggregate value of ten lacs of rupees (£100,000) belonging to her have been confiscated by Government.

The draft of a new act (modelled on the County Courts Act) for the Recovery of Small Debts, in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has recently appeared in the *Gazette* in each of those presidencies. It provides for the establishment of a court, presided over by one, two, or three judges, one of whom must be a barrister, and which is to have jurisdiction over all suits where the debt or damage does not exceed 500 rupees. The power of declaring it applicable is made to rest with the Government of the Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief (Lord Gough) entertained the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie at a grand ball on the 1st of May at Simlah, on which occasion the two Sikh guns taken up there for the Governor-General were made over to his Lordship with the usual ceremonies, &c. They were placed under a handsome Sikh tent, taken at Goojerat, and were conveyed next day by Lieutenant Bruce, and some 14 horse-artillerymen of Captain Huish's troop, in state to the residence of the Governor-General.

CHINA.

The latest date from China is down to the 25th of May. The Chinese excitement had passed away, and trade was again returning to its accustomed channels. A report prevailed that Su had determined to put down the opium trade. Her Majesty's steam sloop *Inflexible* had been employed against the pirates, and had captured two junks after a brush with them.

MR. MACKINNON, M.P.—We are requested to mention, in reference to what we stated last week as to the property to which this hon. member is entitled in right of his wife, that the late Roger (not Joseph) Palmer left the whole of his estates to his sister, Mrs. Budworth Palmer, for life only; and antedated them upon Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., of Castle Lakin, county Mayo, and his heirs—a distant relative, but eldest branch of the ancient house of Palmer; but the present Bart., Sir Roger, being the third in the entail, he became tenant in tail, and is now in full possession of all the estates of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The whole of the property which depends upon the life of Mrs. Budworth Palmer's son (not brother), and who is an idiot, is only the personal property of the late Mrs. B. Palmer, and which she left in trust for the benefit of her son during his life, and at his death to be divided equally between her grandchildren, the sons and daughters of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; but the hon. member has no interest whatever in the Palmer estates.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.—By the arrival of the *Maria Watson* from the Isle of Pines, in the South Seas, intelligence is brought communicating the total loss of the ship *Scamander* on a reef of rocks, off New Caledonia, with the melancholy sacrifice of all hands, except three. The *Scamander*, a vessel of 300 tons burthen, was engaged in the South Sea service, and at the time of the unexpected calamity was bearing for the Isle of Pines station for water and provisions, having run short from their lengthened out-passage. It occurred on the night of the 15th of February. In the early part of the day a heavy gale came on from the eastward, the ship lying in lat. 23° 33' south, long. 167° 40' east; the Isle of Pines being N.N.E., distant about fifty-three miles. At ten o'clock at night, the south reef of New Caledonia was observed on the port quarter, and within ten minutes afterwards she struck on it with tremendous force. Every effort before had been taken to keep her off, but the gale, almost a hurricane, baffled all exertions. All hands were upon deck at the time. The moment or so after she struck, a terrific sea, which rose to height to the mainmast, broke upon her, instantly sweeping off the decks, overboard, the whole crew, except two who clung to the main rigging and fore-yard. Of the twenty-eight washed overboard, only one succeeded in regaining the vessel, who was saved; the remainder, every soul of them, perished at the sloop. The master, Mr. Hall, had been confined to his cabin for some days from painful illness, and, although the cabin was nearly full of water, he could not, on account of extreme weakness, reach the deck. A second heavy sea soon after thundered over her, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, where she would have soon been dashed to pieces, but for the unfortunate master, who, making himself heard to the surviving seamen, they with the utmost expedition cut away the masts and rigging. This so far lightened the ship, that she immediately righted, and the next sea carried her high and dry on the reef. The next day, the gale having moderated, as much fresh water and provisions as could be got out of the wreck was stowed away in one of the whale-boats, with which the master and the three surviving men put to sea, and made for the Isle of Pines station, but it was a tedious passage, on account of the continued gales. When they quitted the reef, the vessel was almost broken in two—in fact, a complete wreck. The names of the survivors are Thomas Underwood, Joseph Gabriel, and a South Sea Islander. The ship was insured.

Fine *lingeries* are essential to complete a *toilette recherchée*, and in this season, especially, we remark the most exquisite morning caps, composed of w



THE GAP OF DUNLOE, KILLARNEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Meehlin lace (run, and turned in the form of a cap), which are of sweet simplicity. They are placed on the top of the head, leaving large bandeaux or ringlets entirely uncovered. Collars are worn very small, and frills of lace are adapted to

visiting dresses. Meehlin lace and Valenciennes are only morning dress; English and Brussels laces are worn on evenings only, on silk dresses. As to dresses for balls *champêtres*, or breakfasts, they are more aerial than ever;



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

and young persons seem to delight in enveloping themselves in a cloud of gauzes, laces, and natural flowers, which render them most attractive. It is a great art to know how to group with taste and coquetry flowers and lace on a simple book-muslin, so as to make it the most charming *toilette d'été*.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. JUSTICE (LATE SERGEANT) TALFOURD.

ALTHOUGH the promotion to the vacant Judgeship of this learned gentleman within the last few days, has—by transferring the sphere of action for his accomplished intellect from the Legislature to the Bench—withdrawn him from that category of public men who furnish the subjects for our gallery of Parliamentary Portraits, we nevertheless include him in the series, as, up to the present week, he was a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Talfourd received the official notification of his elevation to the Bench on Tuesday last, at Stafford where he was engaged at the time in pursuit of his professional avocations, at the Summer Assizes of the Oxford Circuit.

There are few men at the bar who could have attained that honour with more satisfaction to the profession and the public generally. His career has been a remarkable one, presenting the rare instance of a man rising to distinction as an orator, dramatic poet, and advocate—eminence in any one of which rôles is sufficient for the fame of less gifted individuals.

In the House of Commons, which so often resounded with his eloquence, he represented his native town, Reading. His father, who was established there as a brewer, married the daughter of a dissenting minister, Mr. Thomas Noon, who had officiated over an Independent congregation in Reading for thirty-three years, and died three days previous to the birth of his grandson, which took place on the 26th of January, in the year 1795. The boy received in baptism the names Thomas Noon, in memory of his deceased relative. He passed two years at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar-School at Mill Hill, which he quitted for the public Grammar-School of Reading, conducted by Dr. Valpy. Here he gave effect to his predilection for the Church of England over the dissenting communion of his early home; the change originating, it is said, in his keen appreciation of the greater tolerance of the former, in which the love of the drama was not prohibited as wrong. At Mill Hill, too, the young aspirant first evinced those ardent political feelings on the popular side, by which he has shown himself on many occasions to be animated.



MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

His first venture in print is stated to have been a poem addressed to Sir Francis Burdett on his liberation from the Tower of London, which was contributed to the *Statesman* newspaper. While still at Reading School he was encouraged to print a small volume entitled "Poems on various Subjects," the first being "On the Education of the Poor," and written at Mill Hill, on the occasion of a visit to that establishment by the celebrated Joseph Lancaster. The other contents of the volume are "An Indian Tale," "The Offering of Isaac, a Sacred Drama," and "Specimens of a Didactic Poem on the Union and Brotherhood of Mankind." These effusions gave indication of what might be expected from the ripper genius of the man, especially the poem on Education, which gained for him some influential friends, by whose advice, on his coming to London to study for the bar in 1813, he became a pupil of the celebrated pleader Chitty, under whose able instruction he continued four years, during which period he considerably assisted that eminent lawyer in the production of his well-known work on "Criminal Law." In the same year the youthful Talfourd, who mainly looked for replenishing his purse to his literary exertions, published a long essay in the *Pamphleteer*, under the title of an "Appeal to the Protestant Dissenters of Great Britain on Behalf of Roman Catholics."

Several other productions of a similar kind came from his pen about the same period, all strongly marked by argumentative ability and forcible illustration. Amongst these was a reply to some objections taken by Cobbett to the Unitarian Relief Bill; also, "Strictures on Capital Punishments, with Observations on the true nature of Justice, and the legitimate design of Penal Institutions," the latter a treatise of marked ability.

He also brought out at this time, "Observations on the Punishment of the Pillory," and an "Appeal against the Act for regulating Royal Marriages."

In 1815, he published "An Estimate of the Poetry of the Age;" in which he exhibits a full appreciation of the genius of Wordsworth, whom it was then rather the fashion with critics to decry. In 1817, after quitting Mr. Chitty's office, he contributed largely to the *Retrospective Review* and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." In the latter work, the articles on Homer, the Greek Tragedians, and the Greek Lyric Poets (besides purely historical papers), are from Mr. Talfourd's pen. From 1820 to 1832, he was a constant writer in the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *London Magazine*.

In 1826 he found time to prepare a memoir on the life and works of the celebrated romance-writer, Mrs. Radcliffe, which is prefixed to her posthumous works. His legal studies were not neglected amidst his literary avocations; and about the same time he superintended an edition of "Dickinson's Guide to the Quarter Sessions." When, in 1821, he was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, after four years' successful practice as a pleader, he joined the Oxford Circuit and Berkshire Sessions, and soon succeeded in obtaining a large and lucrative practice. In 1833 he was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence; he also became Recorder of Banbury.

The great literary work on which Mr. Talfourd's fame will rest is his tragedy of "Ion." Towards the close of 1834, he had it printed for private circulation, and two editions were thus disposed of. A notice of the play next appeared in the *Quarterly Review*; and at length the author consented to its production at Covent Garden Theatre, for Mr. Macready's benefit, on the 26th of May, 1836, when its success as an acting drama was decisive. He subsequently brought out the tragedies of the "Athenian Captive" and "Glencoe." He is also the author of "Vacation Rambles," "Life of Charles Lamb," &c. In Parliament, his exertions to amend the law of copyright will be long remembered for the brilliant speeches with which they were accompanied. He was not, however, a frequent speaker in the House, though always able to command the eager attention of honourable members.

He was first returned to Parliament, as member for Reading, at the general election that followed the dissolution of 1834.

In politics he is a Liberal, and has declared himself in favour of the ballot.

In 1822, Mr. Talfourd married Rachel, the daughter of John Fowell Rutt, Esq.

Amongst the more intimate literary friends of Mr. Talfourd (many of them now no more), may be enumerated Hazlitt, Godwin, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Proctor (Barry Cornwall), Bulwer, Knowles, Macready, and Dickens. The latter dedicated his "Pickwick Papers" to him.



A. Villa Savarelli
B. Fonta dell'Acqua Paolo

C. The Church of San Pietro in Montorio
D. Italian Battery

F. Italian Battery, taken by the French;
Swiss gunners bayonnetted at their guns

G. Garibaldi leading his troops
H. Barricade thrown up by the Italians, behind which

they were driven by the French when the city
capitulated

I. French Troops
K. Engineers throwing sand bags on the Italian guns

THE LAST ATTACK ON ROME BY THE FRENCH.

Our Artist at Rome has enabled us, this week, to illustrate the last struggle made by Garibaldi and the Italians against the French attack. We have already given the details, but we subjoin a few additions:—

The French operations on the night of the 29th, the capture of the Bastion No. 8, and the fire of the besiegers, which knocked to atoms the second line of defence, struck a deep terror into the Romans; and all the troops, save the Garibaldi bands, the Lombards, and the battalion of students, whose courage has never been for a moment questioned, showed much hesitation, and we believe nearly all refused to advance and protect the remaining ground of the S. Pietro in Montorio, where alone the battle of their independence was to be fought. Garibaldi, who had the charge of the Porta S. Pancrazio and the whole of this strong position, informed the Triumvirate that, under such circumstances, he could not undertake to preserve the first line of defence any longer, or maintain the second line beyond the evening of the following day. The success of the French, and the dreadful intensity of their fire on those parts of the Montorio which were still defended, struck a general terror in Rome.

Our Correspondent, referring to the clearing of the streets by the French troops, says:—"There was a disturbance the first few nights of this clearance system—people hissing, whistling, and crowing. Several assassinations have taken place—one or two French officers, some priests, and others—says report; of course, it is difficult to know the truth, as the liberty of the press has been put a stop to. Again, if a French officer went into a *café* or *restaurant*, everybody else went out. I pitied the Frenchmen, as they seemed good-natured fellows; and many must be thoroughly disgusted at the dirty work they have been obliged to do. It shows at any rate that the Roman population did not want them. Several proclamations have been put up, which are rather curious, coming from the authorities of a Republic; for instance, 'Within twenty-four hours are to disappear all tricolor banners and liberty caps, emblems of *anarchy and terror*;' another forbidding the wearing of military uniforms, under penalty of so many francs fine and imprisonment. I see it stated, in a despatch to the French Government, that not a single bomb has been thrown intentionally into Rome; whilst the fact is, that upwards of 300 have been sent in: for more than an hour I saw them myself

—watched the spark of each as it left the battery until it fell and exploded. The day afterwards, I saw the houses that had been damaged; and heard from a surgeon of several horrible cases of people being wounded, whom he had attended.

The first night the bombs nearly all fell in the direction of the Capitol, which is nearly a mile-and-a-half from the walls where they were fighting; so that the absurdity of endeavouring to make out that they were unintentionally thrown in, is evident. The last night of the bombardment the shells were thrown from the other end of the town, outside the Porta del Popolo. Out of the few artists I have the pleasure of knowing in Rome, there are three who had bombs burst in their houses; one gentleman having a lamp knocked out of his hand, and being slightly wounded. The other had five burst in his house. It may, perhaps, be said that they were not bombs that were thrown into the city; it is what they call an *obus*. At any rate, this bomb, or *obus*, is a hollow iron ball, eight or nine inches in diameter, the iron an inch thick, which is thrown out of a mortar, and when it falls, bursts and plays destruction with anything

that happens to be in its way. I have a piece of one myself, if any more proof is wanting."

From Rome we learn that on the 15th instant the restoration of the Pope was proclaimed there, and the Pontifical colours were hoisted on the castle of St. Angelo and saluted by 100 rounds, fired by the artillery of the fort. A *Te Deum* was chanted at St. Peter's, in honour of the success of the French arms and the cause of Pius IX., and General Oudinot held a review of the troops of the French and Roman armies. In the evening there was a general illumination. The Roman municipality had resigned its functions into the hands of Gen. Oudinot, who had appointed a temporary municipal committee to act in their stead. On the same day (the 15th) General Oudinot issued a decree suppressing all journals, excepting the official Government organ, the *Giornale di Roma*. The city was tranquil. The Pope still continues at Gaëta. Garibaldi has hitherto eluded his pursuers, French, Spanish, and Neapolitan. He is said to have reached the frontiers of Naples.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 29.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Sun rises 4h. 23m., sets 7h. 49m.
TUESDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died, 1556.
WEDNESDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. Sun rises 4h. 25m., sets 7h. 46m.
THURSDAY, 2.—Length of day 15h. 6m.
FRIDAY, 3.—Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab George III., 1786.
SATURDAY, 4.—Full Moon, 3h. 52m. A.M. Oyster season begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 9 A. 10 H. 10	M. 10 A. 11 H. 11	M. 11 A. 12 H. 12	M. 12 A. 1 H. 1	M. 1 A. 2 H. 2	M. 2 A. 3 H. 3	M. 3 A. 4 H. 4

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ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Re-appearance of that peerless Equestrian, Mario Macarte. Continued and increased Success of the Grand Military Spectacle. Third week of that Extraordinary Artist, M. Jean Kiere on the Globe Equilant.—On MONDAY, JULY 30th, the Entertainments will commence with Mr. Stocqueler's new Grand Military Spectacle of MOOLTAN and COOJERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be followed by Batty's formidable Scenes of the Wars in which Mario Macarte and M. Jean Kiere will appear. To conclude with the popular Drama of GRAMOND BRIG, or, the Gentleman of Hallingbush.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—On MONDAY next, the Entertainments will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. W. WEST, Stage Manager.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—UNEQUALLED MUSICAL ATTRACTION.—The celebrated GERMAN BAND and CHORUS from the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane.—The Band and Chorus, with the splendid Band of the Establishment, will perform an ensemble of 100 Performers.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Danson's Gigantic Panorama View of the Town of BADAJOS. Superb Menagerie. Grand Promenade Concert. The splendid Band of the Establishment and the celebrated German Band. Miss E. Rowland, Mr. G. Tedder, and the German Chorus. Songs, Choruses, and Solos. Concluding with the magnificent Spectacle of the STORMING OF BADAJOS.—Doors open at Nine A.M. Feeding the Animals, Five, Concert, Six. Storming of Badajoz, Half-past Nine.—Admission, as usual, One Shilling.

CREMORNE BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT with FIREWORKS from the Car.—On MONDAY, JULY 30, Lieut. GALE will make a NOCTURNAL ASCENT in the ROYAL CREMORNE BALLOON, with a magnificent Pyrotechnic Display from the Car. The Aborigines of Lilliput—the celebrated Dwarf; Aerial Globe Dancers; Equestrian Vaulting—Professor Stilt and Son; the Laurl Family; Bateman, the American Delineator, at Home; Levees of the Lilliputians; Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert; Laurent's Universal Band; Casino d'Ete; the New Comic Ballet, PIERROT, or the Sculptor of Frankfurt; Storming of Mooltan; Brilliant Illuminations, &c. &c. The most magnificent Bowling Saloon (the largest in England) is now open.—Doors open at Three.—Admission, 1s.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Beware of Imposition.—Several spurious and incorrect imitations of the above great picture having been hurriedly prepared by parties of unprincipled persons, who are now imposing the same as the original in various parts of the Kingdom, the public are informed that BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING, as exhibited before her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, is still at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, at Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fete and daily amusements are usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of fireworks. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock. Baron Nathan, M.C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fish-street-hill. The Steamboats call at the Rosherville-pier every half-hour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Pall Mall Subscriber" refers to the chapel at Wartdale Head, Cumberland, engraved in No. 239 of our Journal.
"An A. D. C."—The seat at which the Earl Cornwallis usually resides is Linton, in Kent; Lord Digby's is Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The question involves a law point, which had better be referred to a lawyer.
"A Correspondent."—A lady is not entitled to bear either crest or motto. She can carry the arms on an escutcheon of pretence.
"Emma."—Apply at the Horse Guards.
"P. O."—The legality of the marriage would not be affected.
"C. L."—The pay of a Surgeon in the army is thirteen shillings a day. We do not know what increase is made to the surgeon serving with the regiment stationed at Sierra Leone.
"Promileghorum."—The charge for reading a will at Doctors' Commons is one shilling. The Herald's College is on Bennet's Hill, Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.
"M. O. B."—The arms of Partridge, of Finbarrow, county of Suffolk, were—"Chequy arg. and sa. on a bend gu. three escallops or." Crest—"A horse's head sa. crined or erased per fesse gu."
"R. T. R."—The arms of Roeland, of Shropshire, and of Sussex, are, "Or, three paleys gu." Crest—"Out of a ducal coronet or a demi Talbot arg."
"Pitcairne."—Prince Albert has not the power of conferring honours.
"John," near Penzance.—Your medal is of Paul Jordan II. (Orsini), Count of Angliera, and Duke of Bracciano. The inscription is explained thus:—PAVLVS IORDANVS II., D. E. GRAVIA ANG LIEVE G. COMES, B. RACIANI DVX, S. AERI ROMANI IMPERII PRINCEPS. We think you will find the medal engraved in "Mazzuchelli," tab. 111, No. 4.
"T. M. C."—Richmond.—We have not a sketch.
"E. F. F."—St. Albans.—Declined.
"X. Y. Z."—Received. We cannot, however, take up the subject.
"G. H. P."—We do not understand the note.
"H. B."—Knarlesbro.—Foster on "Book-Keeping."
"S."—We cannot inform you.
"A. B."—Address to the author, &c., Observer office, Strand.
"Honesty."—The quotation is a quæstio vexata.
"E. D. A. N."—Apply, with the copy of the work, to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.
"Audax."—Newcastle.—In the instance sent, "loose" is a misprint for "lose."
"T. H. E."—Brentford.—Probably, when the new Town-hall is opened.
"A Subscriber."—Apply to the secretaries of the training schools.
"J. R. D."—Halfway, is thanked; though we have not room for the sketches.
"H. D."—New York.—The churchyard of Stoke Poges, Bucks, is the scene of Gray's well-known "Elegy." The poet spent much of his youth in this village; the best life of him is that by Mitford.
"H. P."—The author of the play of "Strathmore" is the son of the late Stephen Marston, Baptist Minister, long resident in the county of Lincoln.
"B. T. O." will find Mr. Roebuck's motion "for a special committee to ascertain the amount of debts due to the British Government and individuals of this country by foreign states," among the "unopposed motions" entered upon the Journals of the House of Commons.
"S. P."—Bangor.—The beautiful ballad of "The Grave of Gelert" is by William Spencer.
"W. G."—Cirencester.—We cannot give any opinion on the matter.
"O. P. Q."—See Westwood's "Entomologist's Text-book."
"A Subscriber."—Southampton.—The Agricultural Society, Cirencester, is, we believe, a well-conducted institution.
"An Admirable Friend."—Address Her Majesty's Theatre. A memoir of Mlle. Alboni appeared in No. 238 of our Journal.
"Juliet," Birmingham.—Consult the eminent actor in your own town.
"B. D. G."—Barrackpore, is thanked. The sketch would have been very acceptable, but our Correspondent's letter did not contain it: the envelope had, apparently, been opened.
"A. R."—Mr. Pitman's works on Phonography, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"J. O. M."—Wexford.—We have not Mr. Ward's work: it may be had at No. 1, Paternoster-row.
"A Subscriber."—Callan.—The subscription is regulated by the number of papers.
"H. W."—Isle of Wight.—Thanks. We regret that we have not room for the subjects suggested.
"M. F." is thanked.
"ΠουλυΒασαριον."—Eton.—See Wheatly on the Common Prayer.
"Olys."—Limerick.—Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionnaire."
"A Subscriber, T. C."—We apprehend the age is too advanced.
"S. S." inquires as to the ancestry and arms of the late Mr. Hatchard, the publisher, and as to the part of the kingdom his family came from? Can any of our readers supply the information?
"X. Y. Z."—The Wittengrongs, whose last male heir, Sir John Wittengrong, Bart., died Jan. 13, 1771, bore for arms:—Bendy of six arg. and gu. on a chief az. a fess or bar, indented, or. And for crest:—A Saracen's head couped below the shoulders ppr., wreathed round the temples, and tied in bones or gu. It is a rule in heraldry not to repeat the same word: consequently, when a charge or bearing is of the same colour or tincture as one already named, the description "of the first" or "of the second" is used, meaning of the first or second colour, as the case may be. Thus, in the arms, Az. on a chevron or, between three fleurs-de-lis arg. as many crescents of the first, the last expression indicates that the crescents are of the first-named colour, azure.
"T. D."—Nottingham.—The price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, is 18s. per vol., except Vol. II., which is 21s.

In our Journal of last week, the Bird's-eye View of the Abattoir du Roule, at Paris, was given without the explanations of the letters of Reference in the Engraving, which are:—A.A., Lodges for Agents. B.B., Stalls for Cattle and Sheep. C.C., Slaughter-houses. E.E., Stores. F.F., Tallow Boiling-houses, Triples, &c. G.G., Steam-engine. H.H., Reservoirs, I., Manure Pits. M.M., Vaults under Terrace.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lepage's French Master.—Cherville's First Step to French.—Scott's Commentary. Six vols.
Music.—Israel in Egypt.—Acis and Galatea.—Jeanie and Donald.—"Of what are you thinking, Jenny."—"I'm thinking of thee, Jamie."—Keats's last Wish.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

The session of Parliament is about to be brought to an early close, but at the expense of some of its more important measures. The Irish franchise bills, as was long foreseen, have been abandoned; a course by which the Ministry have shown, seeing that this is the second session in which these measures have been thus treated, that they are more bent upon other matters than on mere political reforms. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has been thrown overboard, by which Mr. Horsman has got a new grievance, on which, and very properly too, he will found another speech upon the Church and matters appertaining thereto, next session. The Railway Audit Bill, notwithstanding the undoubted importance of some such measure, has also been given up, and railway accounts will thus have the opportunity of getting, for another year to come, more entangled and more complicated than ever. For another year, too, shareholders will be at the mercy of irresponsible boards of Directors. True, we have the promise that a similar measure will be introduced next session, but what irreparable mischief may be done in the meantime. The Juvenile Offenders Bill is also amongst the "slaughtered innocents;" and youth in our goals will thus be exposed for some time longer to the contaminating influences of contact with adult delinquents. The Marriage Bill is likewise amongst the slain, and the perplexing question which it was introduced to settle is as far from solution as ever. On Wednesday, the Insolvent Members Bill was withdrawn, giving a longer lease to the absurd anomaly of a legislative body, from whom bankrupts are excluded, being composed in part of insolvents. The Marriage and Registration (Scotland) Bills are not to be proceeded with; not that they have not been admitted to be of great importance, but that, in their inception, and in their conduct through Parliament, they have been characterised by the grossest bungling. And, to crown all, Mr. Mackinnon has withdrawn the Smoke Prohibition Bill; and to the manufacturing towns will be extended for yet another year the luxury of being canopied by "opaque smoke." But this is not all: the measures alluded to have been absolutely abandoned for the time being; but there are others which have been so mutilated that their originators almost doubt their identity. There is, for instance, Lord Brougham's Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill, which has received such a mangling at the hands of the select committee to whose tender mercies it was consigned by the Commons, that he can scarcely recognize his own offspring. There is, again, the Encumbered Estates Bill, which, at its introduction, all praised and welcomed, but which, in its passage through both Houses, particularly the House of Lords, was very greatly mutilated: the Commons, however, will, to some extent, restore it. And as for the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, it might as well be slaughtered outright. One has often heard of "Hamlet" being played with the part of Hamlet left out: it is quite as good a joke to pass the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill without the *maximum* clause. It is probable that the Commons will, in this matter, insist upon their privileges, and call upon the Lords either to reject the bill *in toto*, or to allow the clauses struck out to remain in it—these clauses having reference to taxation. Something must be done; for, were it to become law in its present shape, not only would it be inefficient in itself, but it would also render the Encumbered Estates Bill, from which so much is justly expected, absolutely nugatory. This has been called a prolific session. It has, at least, earned that reputation, so far as dropped and mangled measures are concerned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Messrs. F. M. White, Commoner of Balliol College; R. Bird, Commoner of Trinity College; and E. Hill, Chorister of Magdalen College, were elected, on Wednesday last, demies of Magdalen College.

The Rev. J. Rigaud and Mr. J. W. Knight succeed to the two vacant Fellowships—the former on the Winchester, the latter on the Northamptonshire foundation.

CAMBRIDGE.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—On the 14th instant prizes were awarded to Mackenzie, for English Essay; and to Lightfoot, for Latin elegiacs. The Rev. W. B. Kempson, M.A., has been appointed one of the Divinity Lecturers of Bromyard.

At Winchester School the following gentlemen have gained prizes:—Gold Medals: J. E. White, for Latin prose; and W. F. Short, for English verse. Silver Medals: R. E. P. Edmonds, for Latin speech; W. Thursby, for English speech. J. E. White gained Bishop Malby's prize for Greek lambics.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The council have appointed Monday, August 6, for the commencement of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; October 22nd, for Bachelor of Arts; November 5th, for the second examination for Bachelor of Medicine; November 12, for Bachelor and Doctor of Laws; and November 26th, for Doctor of Medicine.

CONSECRATION.—On Saturday last the Bishop of London consecrated the new church of All Saints, Knightsbridge. The Rev. W. Harness is appointed incumbent.

HARROW CHURCH.—The reopening of the ancient parish church of Harrow-on-the-Hill, after its complete restoration, took place on the 19th inst.; the Bishop of London, all the local and neighbouring clergy, and many old Harrovians, assisting on the occasion.

PRIFERMENTS.—Rev. J. Brown, to the rectory of Walton West, Pembrokeshire, £170. Rev. J. Edwards, to the vicarage of Llanwnnem, Cardiganshire, £103. Rev. S. T. Mosse, to the rectory of Dodbrooke, Devon, £183. Rev. J. Lixton, to the perpetual curacy of Brinsford, Devon, £51. Rev. J. B. Messenger, to the perpetual curacy of Warrington, Devon, £229. Rev. S. Pemberton, to the rectory of Little Hallingbury, £289. Rev. J. Glencross, to the vicarage of St. Kew, Cornwall, £401.

PREFRMENTS VACANT.—Rectory of Perran-Uthnoe, Cornwall, £600; patroness, Lady Carrington. Perpetual curacy of Dunkirk, Kent, £113; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. Perpetual curacy of Southport, Lancashire, £107; patron, P. H. Fleetwood. Rectory of Colton, Staffordshire, £461.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE IRISH MEMBERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet at the Mansion-house to the Irish members of Parliament, and the leading members of the financial reform party. The dinner was served in the Egyptian-hall, where covers were laid for 150.

Amongst the foreigners present were Count Teleki and M. Francis Pulski, from Hungary.

The usual loyal toasts having been given,

The Lord Mayor proposed "Prosperity to Ireland." He observed, in reference to the connexion of the Corporation of London with Ireland, it was well known that the Corporation of the City of London had for two centuries and a half past been closely connected with the sister country, and he was happy to say that circumstances had recently arisen to lead to the hope that it might again be brought into intimate and advantageous connexion with her. (Hear, hear.) And as he felt that nothing was more essential than that such a connexion should arise, a clear explanation of the objects which the Corporation had in view was absolutely necessary, to prevent any misconception or misunderstanding of their motives and intentions with regard to that country, (Hear, hear.) He hoped it was not supposed that they had anything in view other than the promotion of the honour, the welfare, and the happiness of the sister country. (Hear, hear.) He feared, whatever might be the endeavours to carry out that object, unless they were met by a kind and reciprocal feeling on the part of the Irish people, they would do more harm than good. (Hear, hear.) If it were supposed for a moment that the objects they had in view were to dispossess the owners of the soil, to sweep away the occupiers, or to interfere with the religion of the people, they would fail. (Hear, hear.) But he was anxious to take that opportunity, in the presence of so many Irish members of Parliament, of stating that they had no desire whatever, should they hereafter connect themselves with the country, to do more than to endeavour, by showing their confidence in the integrity and kind feeling of the people of Ireland, to increase the demand for their labour, and generally to promote the welfare and happiness of the country. If the objects of the corporation should be doubted in Ireland, let it be borne in mind how often they had been deceived. (Hear, hear.) He was anxious now to let it be known that the corporation had no other object in view than the welfare of Ireland, and that they had that reliance on the people of that country, that they were convinced they would receive with satisfaction any endeavour to assist them in their present distressed circumstances. The Corporation of London acted as trustees for the public, and he was quite sure that the improvements they were now contemplating would not only receive the support of the citizens of London, but of the great body of the people. (Hear, hear.) And if, in the progress of time, those arrangements should be carried out—if they should be able to connect themselves with Ireland in the manner proposed—it would be their object to go there as friends, not accompanied by a number of English or Scotch followers, to establish either English or Scotch settlements, but to cultivate a good understanding, and to provide employment for the people on the English principle of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and to promote the honour of the country generally. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Reynolds, M.P., responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of the distinguished foreign gentlemen who had honoured him with their company, the toast was duly honoured, and

Count Teleki said: I have been much gratified to find, since my arrival in this country, that there is an almost universal sympathy for the cause of Hungary. This has not surprised me, for I was prepared to find that in this classic land of constitutional freedom an interest would be felt for the welfare of a nation which in many of its institutions possesses a great resemblance to your well-regulated Monarchical Government. Hungary is now engaged in a struggle for independence against an almost overwhelming coalition. I should be wanting in courtesy to the first magistrate of London, whose position imposes on him a strict neutrality in your foreign and domestic politics, if I were to attempt to enter now upon the merits of this struggle. Suffice it to say, that my countrymen are contending only for the same temperate freedom which you possess in this country, and which you know so well how to enjoy. If we have been driven to a resort to arms in the maintenance of our rights, it has been only after every effort on our part to avoid this terrible extremity had been tried and proved unsuccessful. Whatever may be the result of that struggle (and I pray God that he will give the victory to the side of right and justice), the kind sympathy you have expressed for my countrymen will sink deep in their hearts, and be recorded with gratitude in the annals of Hungary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pulski said: A Hungarian can meet the hospitality and the generous feelings with which this great nation welcomes him with good conscience; for while it is not easy to see how the interests of Hungary, if God give her strength to get through her present trial, could clash with those of England, there are a thousand points, and all of vital importance, in which the interests of the two countries can only go hand in hand. England is a mighty maritime power, rich in mechanical skill, whose traders make tributary the globe, whose manufacturers anticipate the wishes, where they are allowed to exercise their power. Hungary, on the other side, rich in the products of agriculture, with a teeming soil and a splendid climate, possesses every inducement to turn these resources to account, and to exchange, under the rule of free trade, the produce of its fields for the refinements of British industry. There has been in Hungary an instinctive attachment to England.

The day, I trust, is not far distant when more intimate relations than have as yet been practicable will unite Hungarians and Englishmen as friends and allies in the battle of civilisation against barbarism; when the ties of interest to which trade invites shall be ennobled by those of mutual appreciation of merit; and Hungary shall pay her debt of gratitude to England for encouragement held out in need, and for aid afforded in distress, with that fervid esteem and attachment which makes many hearts beat in unison across dividing seas and scorching deserts. (Cheers.)

The company then separated.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING OF ENGLISH AND IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—An influential meeting of the members of the House of Commons was held on Saturday last, in one of the committee-rooms, for the purpose of making such arrangements as would ensure a cordial co-operation in Parliament between the members of the movement parties on both sides of the Channel. The meeting was presided over by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and was attended by a large number of the Irish representatives, and by many of the leading members of the progressive party in England. It is understood that the meeting unanimously resolved upon a united course of action in the House upon the three following questions—the Irish Church question, the franchise question in both kingdoms, and the land question in Ireland. It was also understood between the gentlemen who composed this important conference, that every exertion should be made out of doors to secure for these fundamental questions the most active and extensive support.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held on Tuesday, at the hospital, the Rev. Dr. Worthington in the chair. Mr. John Robertson, the honorary secretary, read the report for the last year, of which the following is an abstract:—"The committee, in presenting their twenty-eighth annual report, feel great satisfaction in having it in their power to state that the prosperity of the hospital continues steadily to advance, and that its great public utility has become generally admitted. The beneficial influence of the charity has been greatly increased during the past year, in the course of which 15,500 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2506 17s. 7d.; of these, 1153 were in-patients, and 14,347 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes), and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations for the support of their families. These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 149,258 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement in 1818, to the 31st December, 1848. It may be interesting to the friends of humanity to learn, that, exclusive of 1598 patients received by recommendation letters from governors and subscribers, during the last year, as many as 13,902 were freely admitted without any recommendation whatever. The medical school of the hospital is attended by students from various parts of England and from the colonies, who come for professional instruction; the proportion of fees paid by them to the service of the hospital last year amounted to £156 10s. 7d. The total receipts of the General Support Fund of the Hospital, up to Dec. 31, 1848, from donations, subscriptions, interest on stock, &c., amounted to £3104 11s. 0d. The receipts of the Building Fund to the same date were £1021 15s. 9d. The balance for general purposes remaining in hand is £597 13s. 4d. The committee are engaged in a treaty with the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests for the purchase of the fee simple of the site of the hospital, by which means they will be relieved from the payment of the heavy annual rent to which they are at present subjected."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of the proprietors in this bank was held at the banking-house in Lothbury, on Tuesday. The report showed that, after writing off the bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the net profits amount to £12,077 16s. 1d. Out of these profits a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1848, has been already paid; and the directors now declare a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1849, at the same rate, and, as hitherto, free from income-tax. After paying this dividend and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, there will remain a balance of £2596 17s. 1d. to be added to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £20,014 19s. 9d. The balance sheet on the bank showed the liabilities to amount to £128,280; guarantee fund, invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, £17,418 2s. 8d.; balance due to the customers of the bank, £541,804 3s. 5d.; balance carried down, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, and paying all charges and current expenses, £12,077 16s. 1d.; total, £699,580 2s. 2d. Assets, cash in hand, Government securities, bills discounted, &c., £695,580 2s. 2d.; value of banking premises, fittings, and furniture, £4000—altogether, £699,580 2s. 2d. The balance of £12,077 16s. 1d. is thus disposed of:—Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1848 (already paid), £3848 8s.; ditto, at ditto, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1849, £3848 8s.; rebate of interest on current bills, £1784 3s.; balance carried to the guarantee fund (making it £20,014 19s. 9d.), £2596 17s. 1d. The report was unanimously adopted; the dividend at six per cent. (free of income-tax) declared payable on the 1st of August; and thanks voted to the manager and directors.

RICHMOND INSTITUTION AND FARMERS' DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY.—At a special general meeting of the patrons of this institution, held on Tuesday, at Palace Chambers, St. James's-street—his Grace the Duke of Rich-

mond in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—“It appearing at this meeting to be the general impression that the attempt to form a Deferred Annuity Society amongst farmers would fail of success, and that the legal difficulties attendant on a national society under the Friendly Acts were considerable, it was proposed and seconded and carried, that a general meeting of the subscribers be called for the purpose of proposing to make use of the money in hand by creating a single charity fund (either by annuity or otherwise), for the benefit of decayed farmers, or that any other proposal may be then made and considered.”—After a vote of thanks to his Grace, the proceedings terminated.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the anniversary festival of this most benevolent institution was held at the London Tavern, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by Mr. Richard Taylor, Luke Hansard, Esq., &c. In the course of the evening Mr. R. Taylor, the treasurer, stated that the subscriptions received in the room amounted to £140.

NEWSVENDORS' ANNUAL DINNER.—On Wednesday, the annual dinner provided by the proprietors of the metropolitan press for newsvendors and their servants employed in the sale and distribution of the London newspapers, took place at Highbury Barn Tavern. The boys, numbering more than 200, had an early but substantial dinner; and at half-past six o'clock, the adults employed in the business, consisting of nearly 250, sat down to dinner, after which dancing was kept up until a late hour.

CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.—On Saturday last, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Recorder, several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and City officers, held a Court of Conservancy, at the Guildhall, Westminster. After the adjournment of the Court, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave an elegant entertainment to a large party of friends, on board the Corporation barge, *Maria Wood*, at Twickenham. Amongst the company were the Countess Waldegrave and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Lord and Lady Milford, Lady Langdale and the Hon. Miss Bickersteth, Lady Parker, Mr. Bruce and Captain Bruce, the Hon. Leslie Melville and Miss Melville, Mr. Hume, M.P., and the Misses Hume; Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mrs. Cobden; Mr. Henry, M.P., and Miss Henry; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Chaplain, M.P., and Mrs. Chaplain; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mrs. Hawes and Mr. Hawes, jun., &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Between the hours of five o'clock on Saturday afternoon and three o'clock on Sunday morning four fires occurred in the metropolis and its environs, by which a considerable amount of property was destroyed, viz.:—At the Red Lion, King Edward-street, City, known as the “Lincolnshire House,” kept by Mr. W. T. Tabernacle, late of the Surrey Coalhole. The fire broke out at half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning. Mrs. Tabernacle and the servant made their appearance in their night-dresses at the first-floor windows, and were saved by jumping into the arms of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner. The landlord was at Gravesend at the time with his children. Several engines were promptly on the spot; but, notwithstanding the exertions made, the fire travelled from floor to floor with inconceivable rapidity, and eventually the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The house and contents were wholly destroyed.—At Plaiestow, Essex, about five on Saturday afternoon, a stack of hay, containing about 26 loads, was destroyed on the farm premises of Mr. Robert Freeman, cowkeeper. Supposed cause, the overheating of the hay. Not insured.—In Spitalfields, about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, at the foundry of Mr. Cash, Henegre-street, two upper floors, used as pattern rooms, were burned out, the roof off, and a steam-engine, &c. much damaged by fire and water. Contents insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office; building in the County. Cause not known.—In Clerkenwell, at 8, Coppice-row, about midnight, on Saturday, a fire occurred upon the premises of Mr. Bayley, chandler. The counter and part of the stock were destroyed. Not insured.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.—The return for the last week records the further progress of the prevailing disease. The deaths from all causes, which in the two previous weeks were 1070 and 1369, rose in the last to 1741; a number which exceeds the average of the season by 733. In the two previous weeks the deaths caused by cholera were 152 and 339; but in the last they have reached 678, whilst the weekly average is only eight. Of the 678 persons who have sunk under the epidemic, 355 were males, and 323 females, a more equal distribution than in previous weeks: the rate of increase is apparent in the fact that in each of the last two weeks the mortality from cholera has been about double that of the week immediately preceding. The mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery also increases, the deaths in three weeks having been 54, 100, and 146; while the weekly average of this season is not more than 84. The whole mortality from the three diseases, in last week, is therefore 824, and gives an excess on the average of 732, which almost exactly coincides with the excess of mortality from all causes, as stated above. The diarrhoea was fatal in a large proportion of cases to children under two years of age. The increase of cholera is observed in each of the five metropolitan divisions, except the northern, which comprises Marylebone, Pancras, Islington, Hackney, and Hampstead, where the deaths in the week were only seven. But it is chiefly remarkable on the south side of the river, where the deaths in the last three weeks were successively 93, 192, and 443. In Newington they were 53; in St. George's, Southwark, 51; in Bermondsey, 64; in Lambeth, 106. In Rotherhithe the deaths were 37, the same as in the previous week. Typhus continues near the average; hooping-cough above; scarlatina and small-pox considerably under it. Two persons died of privation; three of intemperance. The births registered in the week were 1213.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.692, and lower than in the previous week. The mean temperature was lower than the average, except on Monday and Tuesday. The highest occurred on the former day, and was 83.6. The mean of the week was 60.5 deg. less by 6 deg. than in the previous week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing community has been kept on the *qui vive* this week, by meetings in various parts of the country, none of which, however, have produced results calculated to affect speculation on future events. The ensuing week will be one of the most important of the season; Goodwood, the pet *réunion* of the aristocracy—of all, in fact, who appreciate first-rate sport and beautiful scenery without the alloy of a mob—commencing on Tuesday, and continuing until Friday. The list is a monster one in length and value, each day offering a number of rich and exciting prizes for horses of all ages, the gross amount of which cannot be much under £20,000.

That the metropolitans may participate in the enjoyment of this truly great meeting, special trains will run daily from London-bridge, and the journey to the course may be accomplished in about three hours and a half. Those who may wish to be near the spot may choose between Brighton, Bognor, and Southsea. The distance from each place is short, and the trains convenient.

As a guide to our readers, we may as well state that the great Two and Three-Year-Old Stakes will come off on Tuesday (to our taste the most interesting day of the four), the Goodwood Stakes on Wednesday, and the Cup and ten or a dozen other races on Thursday. The provision for Friday is ample.

The only other race meetings are Leominster on Wednesday, and Edgeware, a very minor affair, on Thursday.

There will be cricketing at Lord's from Monday until Saturday; the Marylebone Cricket Club and the Harrow, Eton, and Winchester Schools being the performers.

The aquatic fixtures are a match at Mortlake on Monday, the Tower Regatta on Tuesday, Doggett's Coat and Badge Wager on Wednesday, and the Wapping Regatta on Thursday. The Royal Irish Yacht Club Regatta (Dublin) commences on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There were quite enough members present for business, but they were not “in the vein,” and the metallics found but little employment. The principal movements were the advance of Maid of Lyme, and the retirement of Tophana, Van Dieman, and Memembrance—the latter went quite out of the betting.

GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Collingwood	14 to 1 agst Giselle	20 to 1 agst Syrup
20 to 1 — Maid of Masham	20 to 1 — Van Dieman	20 to 1 — Fernhill
12 to 1 — Plaudit	20 to 1 — Clermont	25 to 1 — Tophana
12 to 1 — Maid of Lyme	20 to 1 — Bacchanalian	25 to 1 — The Tartar
GRATWICK STAKES.		
Even on Tadmor	6 to 1 agst Herbert (t)	6 to 1 agst Belus
GOODWOOD CUP.		
9 to 4 agst Canozou	5 to 1 agst Tadmor (t)	
3 to 1 — The Hero	14 to 1 — Borneo	
ST. LEGER.		
20 to 1 agst Volcano	25 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)	
DERBY.		
30 to 1 agst Gbille Callum (t)	50 to 1 agst Seneca (t)	

THURSDAY.—The absolute retirement of Maid of Masham was the only feature of the dullest Thursday before Goodwood ever known. We can only give the prices current:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Collingwood	10 to 1 agst Fernhill	20 to 1 agst Over-fork-over
12 to 1 — Plaudit	16 to 1 — St. Antonio	25 to 1 — Chanticleer
12 to 1 — Maid of Lyme	20 to 1 — The Tartar	25 to 1 — Surplice
13 to 1 — Giselle	20 to 1 — Hornpipe	30 to 1 — Wansia
15 to 1 — Clermont	20 to 1 — Van Dieman	30 to 1 — Maid of Masham
GRATWICK STAKES.		
5 to 4 on Tadmor	6 to 1 agst Belus	8 to 1 agst Vanguard
GOODWOOD CUP.		
2 to 1 agst Canozou	9 to 1 agst Surplice	
4 to 1 — Tadmor	40 to 1 — Jellyfish	
ST. LEGER.		
6 to 5 on Flying Dutchman	18 to 1 agst Chatterer	
15 to 1 agst Nanykirk	20 to 1 — Volcano	
DERBY.		
30 to 1 agst Penang	50 to 1 agst Bollingbroke	
40 to 1 — Sweetheart	50 to 1 — General Sedlitz	

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.—The regatta commenced on Tuesday under the highly favourable auspices of a stiff breeze. Some most animating sport was the result, as the yachts were tested in a most trying manner. About a quarter to six o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court proceeded to the gay scene in the *Fairy* yacht, with the Royal standard flying, which was saluted at Ryde by the Club-house battery, the yachts, and her Majesty's ship *Superb*, 80, Captain Purcell, at Spithead. Her Majesty remained about an hour viewing the festivities.

FINE ARTS.

COURT OF LAHORE.

A large historical picture, by Mr. Hugo Schoefft, now exhibiting at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street, is of a decidedly unique character. The grand military scene and national festival which it represents is one now for ever passed away. The canvass is crowded with indisputable portraits of a great Oriental King with his nobles and officers, who have nearly all fallen a sacrifice to the disastrous revolution in Oriental affairs consequent on his demise, and connected with our late wars in the Punjab. The picture is admirably grouped and coloured; its effect is imposing and gorgeous; and, altogether, it impresses the spectator with the wealth and magnificence by which the *file* it depicts was distinguished. The artist, having had the advantage of a long residence in the East, has here turned his experience to good account. Familiar with the persons and manners of the native Courts, Mr. Schoefft has been studiously faithful to the actualities of their splendour—the costumes and likenesses are scrupulously correct. The King of Lahore here holding his state levee was Runjeet Singh, the founder of the Monarchy which he had established on the ruins of the Mahomedan, and governed with courage and skill down to his death, which happened in 1839, during a period of nearly fifty years. His son and grandson, Karee and Noolal, are also present; together with Goolab Sing, Rajah of Taceoona, who is presenting to the Monarch the usual offering, with great pomp, which the latter is stooping from his chair of gold to accept; and who deserves especial mention as the only one of Runjeet Singh's military ministers who has survived the effects of the revolution which, in such an unparalleled manner, swept away every vestige besides of the then existing nobility. As it is impossible, however, to register the very numerous portraits which the painting includes, we must be content with referring to that of Shere Singh, who held the throne up to September, 1843, when he perished with his son, being assassinated by Adjit Sing and Lena Sing. To witness these personages, all here assembled in apparent amity, engaged in the celebration of a national *fête*, conscious meanwhile that each is doomed to be the successive victim of perpetual family feuds, provokes reflection and awakens sentiment. There is no safety in that barbaric pomp—to which, however, many of the sons of civilized Europe are ministrant; for here are the portraits of many French officers who served in the Punjab, together with that of the fanatic Fakir who submitted to be buried alive for forty days, and was then taken up in good health—the experiment being made under the superintendence of several officers, both French and English. Such a picture well deserves public examination. We understand that an engraving is now being made of it for Messrs. Baily, of Cornhill. In the same *atelier* there are several other exceedingly curious and interesting pictures by the same artist, connected with Oriental subjects; such as “The Sacred Durbar of Ambers,” “The Tiger Hunt by Shere Singh,” and “The Thugs.” Mr. Schoefft's skill in portraiture is eminent. The portraits of the Great Mogul and of Mahomed Ali are striking and characteristic. The artist's fidelity to nature is remarkable; his flesh, in particular, being excellent, with body and living tone. These pictures, and especially that of the Court of Lahore, have, we understand, already received the approbation of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Sir Robert Peel.

M. PERIGNAN'S PORTRAITS.

We stated some time back (February 10), that this gentleman's portraits of the Count and Countess of Chambord were seized in his *atelier* in Paris by the Prefect of Police. The artist has since removed them to England, and they are now on view at his chambers in St. James's-street, with engravings from them by M. Girard. As works of art, they have considerable merit; and, as likenesses, we believe them to be very exact. A portrait of a Spanish Lady, and another of the daughter of Lady Barrington, which also do credit to the artist's talent, form part of the exhibition.

REVOLUTIONARY PARIS.

A series of six and twenty pictures illustrative of the insurrections of February and June, by Messrs. Gabé, Ferran, Lebalif, Bideau, and Comte Calix, may now be seen at the Cosmorama, Regent-street. The artists have done their best to depict the horrors of civil and revolutionary warfare, and have indeed presented some scenes of thrilling interest. The value of these sketches is enhanced by the fact of their containing portraits of the principal actors in the transactions to which they relate. Much is made of the episode of the Archbishop of Paris—his proffered mediation—his wounding at the barricades—his giving his cross to the young Garde Mobile—his receiving the sacraments, and his death. The pictorial series, in great part, has an evident Conservative tendency; but, upon the whole, justice is fairly done to the insurgents as well as to the constituted powers opposed to them. Without pretensions as works of art, these sketches cannot fail to be instructive, as realising the important events by which last year was made memorable in the history of the world.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

A grand moving panoramic picture of the Nile is now being exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in which the exhibitors profess to have portrayed all the interesting features on both sides of the river. It is a large transparency, presenting in succession the pyramids, temples, cities, and grottoes; and occasionally varying the subject by a pictorial scene connected with the manners and customs of the people. The Egyptian and Nubian banks are in turn both shown to the spectator; and the way of life in the river and on the desert is amply illustrated. Music is introduced to aid the illusion. In this manner we have the famous boat-song: “Hey, hey, ho, heelysya,” a barcarolle with which the boatmen of the Nile cheer their voyage, and which is, indeed, the standard song of departure for the Kiangis. It occurs, of course, as illustrative of that portion of the picture. We are next carried to Memphis, to Dashour, and thence onward to Girgeh, to the Theban villages, the Memnonium, the Island of Elephantina, and other places down to the second cataract of the Nile. These scenes form the first part. The second part commences with Derr, the capital of Nubia, and closes with the Pyramids and the Sphinx. The proprietors have been assisted in the painting by several artists, among whom are John Martin, K. L., Edward Corboud, C. H. Weigall, J. Bonomi, and G. Howse, Esqs., and state that they have ceded an exact copy of it to Mr. Gliddon, whose “name” as an Egyptian archaeologist and American lecturer is, indeed, “a tower of strength,” and who, it is said, will exhibit the same throughout the United States, commencing at New York, next October. Mr. Gliddon, it is known, connects with these exhibitions learned and elaborate lectures, with scientific deductions, calculated for the instruction even of the serious student in such matters. It were well if, in this country, similar exhibitions could be made equally useful.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performances since our last have been devoted to the *débûts* of that great vocalist, who, after twenty years absence, has been restored to the stage with such a marvellous preservation of those powers which first earned for her rank and enduring fame. The boldest attempt was to perform *Amina*, in “La Sonnambula”—a part whose appliances, whose every word and every note, have been elaborated, and tortured in the most minute point into novelty of meaning by the greatest vocalists that ever trod the stage; and a character which has but just dropped burning from the hands of the impassioned Lind. The question asked by every one was, whether, in this part, Madame Sontag would prove an imitator; or, spurning stereotyped models of dramatic action and vocal artifice associated with the character, display that individuality which characterises the highest order of talent. Those who doubted before, after the performance must then, also, have put to themselves the query whether Sontag's interpretation of “Sonnambula” was not the real reading of the character. This great vocalist's interpretation is gentle, fascinating, and throughout truly pastoral. If it be true, as the Italian poet avers, that the deepest feeling is always hushed, and that a whisper will best express the anguish of a bursting heart, the embodiment of this part by Madame Sontag is entitled to the highest admiration—above all, when we reflect that the “Sonnambula” is not a tragedy queen in lyrical heroics, but truly the heroine of a dramatic, but essentially pastoral, eclogue. At all events, Madame Sontag, in adopting a reading of the part suited to her own genius, still appeals to the feelings of the audience most powerfully. Her bitter despair is expressed in a dejection of tone and of look that deeply moves the spectator; and the manner in which she winds round her lover, as she falls withered by his maledictions, at the end of the first act, is a dramatic attitude of exquisite potency. As to the great *prima donna*'s singing, it is perfect—each note bright, limpid, and polished in the extreme. The “internal singing” in the last scene is most exquisitely murmured, pathetic, and thrilling—mysterious tones reaching to every corner of the house; and then comes, in admirable contrast, the outburst of happiness, and the winding-up of the artistic triumph with the “Ah, non giunge,” when the vocalist's voice careers in the air with bird-like flight.

On Thursday, Rossini's *chef d'œuvre*, “Otello” (so long neglected, that it appears with all the freshness of novelty), was revived, with the principal parts performed by Mme. Sontag and Sig. Moriani. In this splendid opera Mme. Sontag finds a part which reveals in her the highest aptitude for the heroic lyrical drama. In the opera she previously performed, she fascinated by her grace, and astonished by her execution; but here she successfully attempts what is lofty—nay, sublime. In those passages of the opera where a great artist is bound to be most chary of ornament, there, by the beauty and the pathos of her accent, as well as by the chaste dignity of her style, she awakens the deepest admiration. One of her chief *morceaux*, “Se il padre m'abbandona,” is, moreover, accompanied by the utmost intensity of dramatic feeling and action; and “All' ombra d'un salice” winds up her interpretation of this noble scene with an effect which moves the few to tears, and the crowd to the loudest and most enthusiastic applause. Betwixt Sontag and Moriani there is that great interval that separates natural genius from even the highest efforts of acquired talent; still does the great *tenor della morte* fill out the Shakespearian hero with a power we have not beheld since the brighter days of Rubini and Garcia, and his exertions were attended by most unequivocal applause throughout the performance. The interest, however, of course, was concentrated on Sontag; it was this admirable songstress who portrayed in her singing as well as in her acting the “one who loved not wisely, but too well.” We remembered well the day when she performed this same part to Pasta's *Otello* (t), and we were struck by the immense addition she has since made to her dramatic powers. On Thursday she appeared most truly as the “pearl richer than all her tribe.” The spectators rejoiced once more in the *Brabatio* of Lablache, and the celebrated malediction was uttered with more than the wonted effect. Beletti performed *Iago*, and was a great accession of strength. Calzolari volunteered to play the secondary

part of *Rodrigo*, as on one occasion “Il buon Rubini,” his master, did before him. Under such circumstances, the performance was throughout triumphant. At the conclusion of the opera, the audience—who had remained in the deepest silence during the last scene, worked up to a degree of dramatic pathos beyond expression—rose from their seats to summon the great vocalist before the curtain. She came forward with Moriani; she was received with acclamations and a shower of bouquets; and, when she had retired, she was recalled twice more with similar enthusiasm.

DRURY-LANE.

We stated last week that a benefit would be taken at this theatre on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Kenney, the veteran dramatist. By an extraordinary and melancholy coincidence, the *beneficence* died on that same morning. The house, nevertheless, it is consoling to add, was well filled, and showed the respect in which the deceased author was held by the public and his friends. His reputation belongs altogether to the first half of the century. Among the histrionic artists who gave their services on the occasion were Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Webster, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sims Reeves, and several foreign artists, with the principal members of the Lyceum company.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Webster's benefit, on Monday, commanded a crowded house, when Shakspeare's “As you Like it” was performed, the part of *Rosalind* being charmingly interpreted by Mrs. Kean, who introduced the “Cuckoo Song” with much effect. The character of *Jaques* was very evenly acted by Mr. Kean; and that of *Orlando*, by Mr. Wallack, vigorously and gracefully rendered. The play was, indeed, altogether so strongly cast, as to make it the *chef d'œuvre* of the season. It was followed by the two-act drama of “Flying Colours,” acted by members of the Adelphi company—Mme. Celeste, Miss Woolgar, and Mr. Paul Bedford; Mr. Webster himself supporting the character of *Captain Sans Souci*, and, after the play, delivering his “usual farewell address.” The season just terminated, he told the audience, had fared some what better than that of 1847-48. The Royal patronage of the drama at Windsor Castle had proved highly advantageous, and enabled him to counteract the influence of foreign competition, in the shape of four houses open for opera at once; and he trusted that things were sufficiently promising to justify him in hoping that he would be able to afford increasing encouragement to British dramatic genius, both in writing and acting—a sentiment which was much applauded.

On Tuesday Mr. Frederick Webster took his benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Kean supported the part of *Juliana* in the “Honeymoon;” which was followed by the “Beggars' Opera” and the farce of “My Aunt.” The house was crowded.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The anxiously anticipated new opera, “Le Prophète,” was produced on Tuesday night. Its reception in the Italian adaptation was quite as triumphant as that which attended its first representation at the Théâtre de l'Opéra, in Paris, on the 16th of April last, and of which performance a copious notice appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the following Saturday, the 21st. Signal success has, therefore, fallen to the lot of the distinguished composer, Meyerbeer, in his last masterpiece, both in the French and Italian versions. As in Paris, the excitement here was prodigious; and amateurs and critics from France, Belgium, and Germany, as well as from our distant towns, were present, amongst the assemblage of Royalty, rank, and fashion, literary and artistic celebrities, which filled the house in every part. Between the acts, the saloons and lobbies were crowded with *dilettanti* of all nations, and the event assumed the aspect of an European musical congress. The interest was increased by the opera being selected for the first appearance this season of the gifted Viardot. When Costa took his place in the orchestra, he was received with prolonged rounds of applause; and then followed the most profound silence, to listen to the short instrumental symphony preceding the drawing up of the curtain. An exquisitely painted Dutch landscape elicited the first demonstration of satisfaction; and the beautifully scored accompaniments to the opening chorus, describing the gaiety of peasants at the break of day, after a storm, at once assured the auditory that it was a production of the mastermind of the age which was about to be developed. Miss Hayes, as *Berta*, the betrothed of *Jean de Leyden*, entered after the first chorus, and was very well received; and then in the background was seen the figure of Viardot, as *Fides*, her original part in Paris. She was hailed with bursts of continued cheering. In the accompanied recitative between *Fides* and *Berta*, there is nothing of note. The three Anabaptists (Mel, Polonini, and Martini), the leaders of the Westphalian revolt, who are in Holland to excite the Dutch peasantry to revolt against the feudal system, next came on the stage, singing in unison a chorale—striving, by religious fanaticism, to move the multitude. Here one of the finest concerted pieces in the opera is heard. The Anabaptist appeal to arms is responded to with enthusiasm by the peasants; and the choral and instrumental explosion was so grand and overpowering, as to cause the demand for an immediate encore. The musical piece next in importance was a two-part romance, in 6-8 time, in F, charmingly sung by Viardot and Miss Hayes, with a quaint and elegant cadenza at the close. The scene terminates with the seizure of *Berta* by the Count d'Overthal (Tagliafico), who claims her as a vassal, albeit affianced to the son of *Fides*. In the second scene of the first act there is a pretty chorus, with a waltz under-current, and a nice flowing melody in 4-8 time for *Jean de Leyden* (Mario). In a concerted piece, the three Anabaptists see in the Dutch innkeeper a tool for their political purpose, for *Jean* is described as a dreamy enthusiast. The grand scene, in which he relates to them his vision of the future, is a magnificent conception, which Mario did justice to when more familiar with his beauties. There is a masterly foreshadowing of the future in this scene; the violins muted, and the notes of the flutes in the lower octave, emit the *motif* of the coronation in the third act. In the pastoral in 9-8 time, with harp accompaniment, “Un Impero più soave,” Mario sang deliciously. The concerted piece, in which *Berta*, who has escaped from the Count and takes refuge in *Jean's* *auberge*, is resigned by the lover to *Overthal's* soldiers, who are about to take the life of *Jean's* mother, is full of animation. It is succeeded by an impassioned air in F sharp, sung by Viardot with such intensity of feeling, and acted with such simple and unaffected grace, that the house rang with the plaudits. From this moment Viardot commanded every sympathy, and *Fides*, the mother, was felt to be the heroine of the drama. The *quatuor finale* terminating the first act comprises the resolve of *Jean*, at the instigation of the three spirits of evil, the Anabaptist insurgents, to leave his home in order to have revenge for the abduction of *Berta*.

The second act of the “Prophète” is more an episode than incidental. The scene of action has changed from Holland to Westphalia, and the Anabaptist insurrection is at its height. Munster, in the depth of winter, is besieged by *Jean de Leyden*, now a Prophet, and his followers. There is, however, some very fine music in this act—music which must be heard more than once, to be properly appreciated. The savage energy of the opening chorus in B minor, in which the Anabaptists maltreat their prisoners, is very remarkable. There is peculiar quaintness in the arrival of the skaters, bringing provisions to the Anabaptist camp. The *divertissement*, however, was too long, and the “Pas de Redowa” and “Pas du Galop” ought to be much curtailed. The “Quadrille des Patineurs” was admirably executed, especially by the children-skaters. Meyerbeer's dance music is most exhilarating and captivating; the skating quadrille, with its double rhythm, that of the impulsion and that of the melody, is finely conceived. One of the most superb *morceaux* in the opera is in this act—a comic trio for a tenor and two basses; but it was not done justice to, owing to Mel's illness. For the same reason, the fine music of the three Anabaptists suffered more or less throughout the opera. The *finale*, in which *Jean de Leyden*, after learning from *Overthal*, whose life he saves, that *Berta* is in Munster, excites his adherents to the assault by a prayer and hymn, was also very fervid and imposing, and will be more so when Mario has more confidence in his powers. The success which had attended the first and second acts was unquestionable, but, from this moment, it became triumphant.

The third act opens in Munster, now in the possession of *Jean de Leyden*. This scene is one of the most artistic paintings ever seen on a stage, and it will bear the most critical analysis. The opening chorus of citizens, descriptive of their fears at the invaders, is full of character. The wail of the mendicant, in E minor, in 3-4 time, so touchingly sung by Viardot, is a lovely melody. *Fides* asks aims to have masses said for her son, whom she supposes dead. *Berta* enters disguised as a pilgrim, having escaped from the Count's chateau. She recognises *Fides*, and then learns that *Jean* is no more. The mother and the betrothed, believing that the Prophet of Munster has been the cause of *Jean's* death (little suspecting that the Prophet is *Jean*), resolve to be revenged. The duo is replete with passion and sentiment, particularly the *andante*, sung with the most refined style, *soffo voce*, by Viardot and Miss Hayes. The interior of the Cathedral of Munster—another scenic triumph of Grieve and Talbin—is the second scene of the third act. The procession for the coronation of *Jean de Leyden* is seen marching up the nave to the choir, the foreground being one of the transepts. The perspective is wonderfully managed. As the gorgeous procession defiles, one of the most massive marches ever heard is alternately played by military bands on the stage and by the orchestra; and at last, all the instruments are combined with a grandeur that created an immense sensation. The chaunt of the choir is heard in the “Domine, salvum fac regem nostrum;” and then, whilst the organ peals, there is a mendicant uttering deep imprecations on the head of the impostor prophet. It is *Fides* who thus sings. Then is heard the choir of singing-bays, headed by Melie, Corbari and Mille, de Meric. This Chorus in D, with a wondrous modulation in F, is afterwards combined with the full choir. The march is resumed, and the Prophet-King, surrounded by mailed warriors and Sovereign Princes of Germany, stands on the steps of the chapel, intoxicated with the imposing spectacle around him. In broken accents he murmurs, “Can this be true—is the prophecy realized—am I indeed the King elect?” But his exclamation is interrupted by a woman's shriek: “My son! my son!” Consternation ensues—is it possible that the wretched mendicant can be the mother of the Prophet-King? She claims him in pathetic accents, but he gazes coldly on her; he tells the people that it is a delusion—that she must be mad. He persuades his followers that he can perform a miracle, by restoring her reason; and then, making her understand, by the imploring expression of his eyes, that his life—her life, are both exposed, if she does not deny what she has affirmed, he causes the mother of his days—a woman of faith and devotion—to utter a lie in the holy temple. This situation is one of the most dramatic pieces on the lyric stage; and the sublime acting and singing of Viardot and Mario did full justice both to poet and musician; it created a perfect *furor*, and at the fall of the curtain both artists were recalled to receive one of the greatest ovations ever bestowed on histrionic and vocal genius. There is no room for analysis of this marvellous act—it is a *chef d'œuvre* from the first note to the last, admirable in its colouring, and sublime in its martial and religious grandeur, and overpowering in dramatic power and excitement.

In the fourth and last act there is the grand scene of Viardot in the prison scene—the *andante* of which she sings in her rich contralto register, and the allegro in her wondrous soprano compass, executing at the close a shake on the



SCENE FROM MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF "LE PROPHETE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE CORONATION.

high notes of consummate skill and power. Again did she provoke the plaudits of the entire house in the magnificent duo with Mario, in which *Jean of Leyden* repents and is forgiven. Then came a trio between Viardot, Miss Hayes and Mario, in which *Berta* discovers that *Jean* is the *Prophet*, curses him, and dies by her own hand. *Jean of Leyden*, determined that his enemies shall perish with him—for the three Anabaptists, to save their lives, have betrayed him to the Emperor of Germany, who retakes Munster—fires the palace in the midst of a banquet, in the last scene, and, singing a bacchanalian air, he perishes (his mother joining him in death) in the midst of the conflagration and explosion.

The "Prophète" is another instance of Meyerbeer's departure from operatic conventionalities. He makes maternal affection the dominant interest. In future notices the music of this opera must be analysed. The thanks of the musical public are due to Mr. Beale for having been the principal mover in the production of this sublime work, and to Mr. Costa for having so ably superintended its execution. The spectacle has been capitally arranged by Mr. Harris. The orchestra and chorus performed their functions to perfection. The recalls before the curtain at the end of the opera were, Viardot and Mario, and then Costa and Miss Hayes.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Le Prophète" was given for the second time.

TERRIFIC STORM.

On Thursday, from one o'clock P.M. to half-past three, the metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder. The wind rose, and for some minutes blew a hurricane; the rain fell in sheets and torrents, and there were showers of hailstones of unusually large size. The vividness of the lightning, and the deep roar and rattling crash of the thunder were truly appalling, the whole presenting a terrific spectacle rarely witnessed in our climate. The last storm approaching it in violence was that on August 1, 1846.

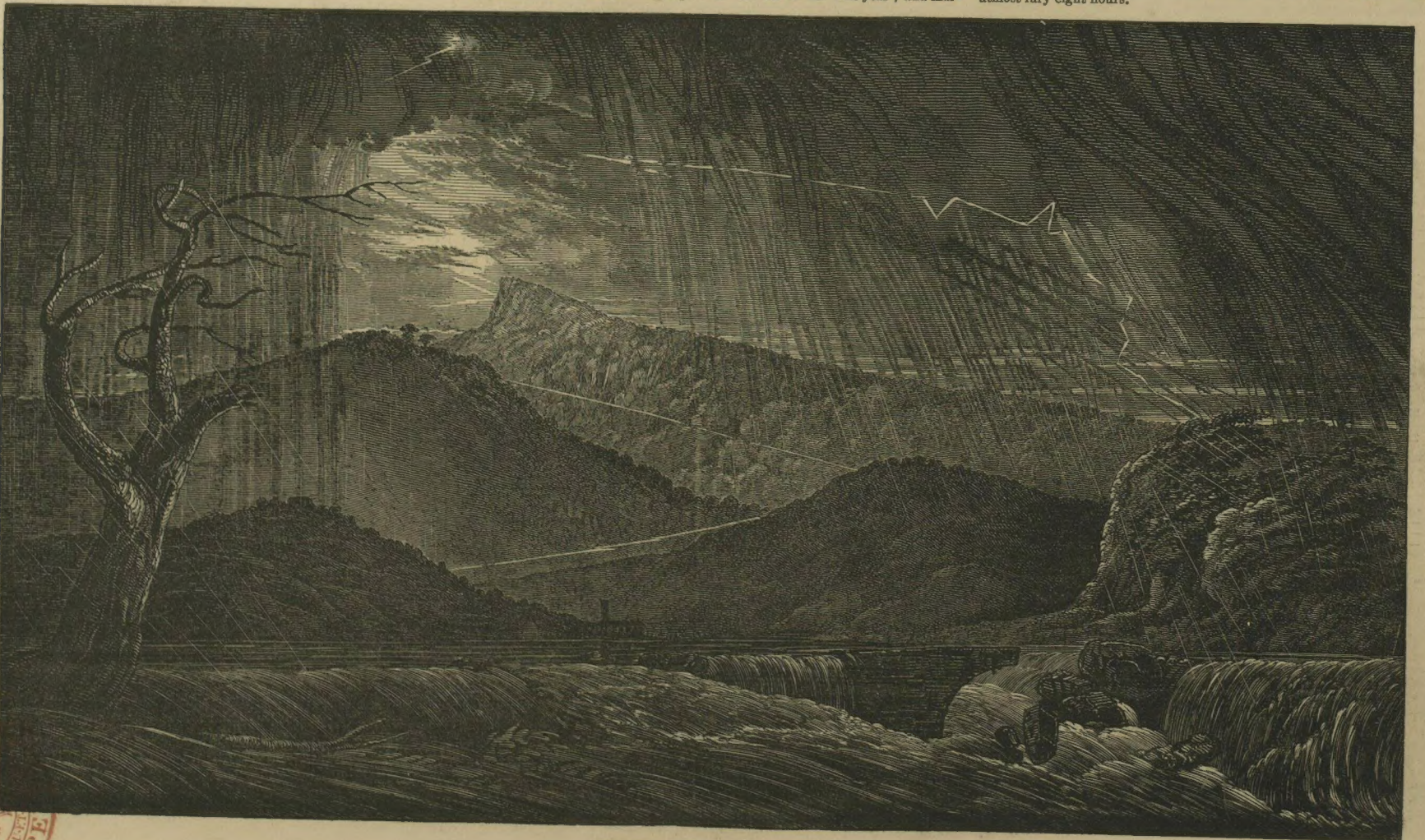
Earlier in the week, two melancholy deaths occurred by lightning. On Tuesday, Mr. Martin William Ffolkes, eldest son of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., of Hillington, Norfolk, was fishing in the neighbourhood of Fakenham, with a friend; and the latter, having left him for some time, was told that his companion was lying fast asleep by the road-side. He returned, and found that his young friend had been struck dead by lightning. Mr. Ffolkes, thus suddenly snatched away, was very much respected. He was in his 31st year; and mar-

ried, in March, 1843, Henrietta, second daughter of the late General Sir C. Wale.

On Wednesday, we learn that a soldier was struck dead by lightning, at Woolwich.

The storm of Thursday, in its intensity, approached the violence of a tropical tempest, such as is engraved from a sketch taken by one of our artists in Grenada. In this scene, the fury of the hurricane, the descending torrents of rain, swelling the mighty flood beneath; and the forked lightning momentarily illuminating the whole scene, and revealing its dark terrors—all form a spectacle as sublime as appalling.

The characteristics of a thunder-storm in the West India Islands are thus described by an eye-witness:—"The noise of the wind through the apertures formed by it, the peals of thunder, and the rapidly-repeated flashes of lightning (more like sheets of fire), and the impenetrable darkness which succeeds them, the crash of walls, roofs, and beams, are all mixed in the appalling confusion of the hurricane. The whole atmosphere at one time presents the appearance of livid flame, such is the immense body of electric matter in the heavens; this appearance being quite distinct from the lightning, which comes in alternate sheets and forks. Such a hurricane has been known to last in its utmost fury eight hours.



TERRIFIC STORM IN GRENADA.



"THE MURDERERS OF THOMAS CHASE, OF AMERSHAM, DRAWING UP 'THE LETTER TO THE CLERGY.'"—PAINTED BY E. H. CORBOULD.—(NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)

We this week engrave Mr. E. H. Corbould's finest work in the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, which closes this day. The picture is most powerfully painted, and equally remarkable for its masses of colour and the high finish of the flesh.

In the catalogue, the scene is designated "The Murderers of Thomas Chase of Amersham, drawing up the letter to the Clergy." Appended is the following epigraph:—

"After that these stinging vipers (being of the wicked brood of Antichrist) had thus most cruelly and impiously murdered this faithful Christian, they were at their wits end, and could not tell what shift to make to cloke their shameful murder withall: at last, to blinde the ignorant silly people, these butchers most slanderously caused it, by their ministers, to be bruted abroad, that the foresaid Thomas Chase had hanged himself in prison, which was a most shamefull and abominable lie, for the prison was such that a man could not stand upright, nor lie at ease, but stooping, as they doe report that did know it. And, besides, that this man had so many manicles and irons upon him that he

could not well moove either hand or foot, as the woman did declare that saw him dead. Chase suffered martyrdom in the Bishop's prison, called 'Little-ease,' at Wooburne, under William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1506."—*Fox's Book of Martyrs*.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

THE accounts from the seat of war are of the usual contradictory character; the Vienna journals, as usual, suppressing or falsifying any intelligence favourable to the Magyar cause. It is certain, however, that the Hungarian forces under Grgey have succeeded in breaking through the "vicious circle" of Imperial troops by which they had been hemmed in, and have marched a large body of troops to the north, after having completely routed the Russians under General Sass, on the 17th instant.

In the south the Hungarian operations have been equally successful under Bem, who, in a general engagement at St. Thomas, with the Ban Jellachich, completely

crushed the Croat hordes. The Ban was driven over the Danube into Syrmia, and the Serbian Chief Knicanin was forced to leave his position at Titel.

One of the first consequences of this victory will be the relief of Peterwarden.

In the prefixed illustration, our Artist has portrayed a troop of Hungarian Artillery, with a view of a portion of Raab in the distance.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, IRELAND.—The total amount received by the various municipal boroughs in Ireland, for municipal purposes, during the past year, was £77,951 5s. 0d., and the expenditure amounted to £75,359 16s. 2d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £2,592 9s. 7d. The disbursements are thus detailed:—Loans paid off with interest, £23,562; public works and repairs, £11,323; watching, paving, cleansing, and lighting, £5972; rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, £5921 19s. 4d.; salaries and allowances to municipal officers, £18,199 3s. 2d.; municipal elections, £1173 14s. 10d.; charities, £717 7s. 10d.; law expenses, £2685; printing, &c., £1044 3s. 2d.; miscellaneous, £2544 7s. 6d.



HUNGARIAN ARTILLERY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 21.

The House met on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock.
A new writ was ordered to be issued for London.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. B. OSBORNE moved for papers connected with the advance of the Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary. He declared that the contest at present raging was one between despotism and liberty.

Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. McGregor followed in speeches laudatory of the Hungarians and their constitution.

Lord C. HAMILTON contended that the so much eulogised Hungarian constitution was a monstrous engine of despotism.

Lord PALMERSTON took the occasion to reply to the charges brought against him in the House of Peers on Friday night. The noble Lord said that an accusation had been brought against him that he entertained unfriendly feelings towards Austria, and that his foreign policy was marked by personal hatreds and dislike. To such an imputation he would reply that, if it were made in sincerity, it could be traceable only to ignorance or folly; and if it were made in insincerity, he should leave to others the task of designating it. Much had been said about Austria being the ancient ally of Great Britain, but every country with which we were on friendly terms was an ally; and though undoubtedly there were long subsisting friendly relations between this country and Austria, more than once Austria had been compelled to break our alliance. Austria was an important element in the balance of power in Europe, as a barrier between encroachment on the one hand, and invasion on the other, and the preservation of Austria was therefore of the highest consequence. Having had a fling at certain "old women," and talked of their "antiquated imbecility," the noble Foreign Secretary remarked that Austria had become an extraordinary favourite with parties who had lately folded France in their embrace, but who now were charmed with Austria because they considered the Government of that country the symbol of arbitrary principles. With respect to the Hungarian nation, he believed that it had enlisted on its side the hearts and the wishes of the whole people, and he asserted that it was a separate nation though under the crown of Austria. The question at issue was whether Hungary was to preserve its ancient national integrity or be amalgamated and become an integral part of Austria. It was painful to witness the warfare now proceeding in Hungary; but whatever way war, if allowed to go on, might end, Austria could not fail to be weakened. It was therefore desirable for the sake of Europe generally that this war in Hungary should be brought, if possible, to an amicable termination. No opportunity had as yet presented itself for the Government to give any official (as distinguished from private) expression of opinion on this question; but, should a fitting opportunity occur, it would be the duty of the Government to seize it, and to state their views, with the hope of leading to a satisfactory arrangement. He did not think that the free expression of opinion on the part of England upon the affairs of other countries in any way endangered the preservation of peace, for he held that opinions were stronger than arms, and that, if right, they would in all cases eventually prevail. This country should not interfere so far as to endanger our relations with other states, but we could not remain passive spectators of such events as those now passing in Hungary; and it would be the duty of the Government to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself to offer its counsels of friendship and peace, but in such a manner as not to commit us to embark in the quarrels. In reply to the taunt about "sham mediations," the noble Lord referred to the preliminary treaty between Denmark and Germany, just concluded, to prove that his mediations had sometimes led to substantial results. With respect to the motion for papers, no official despatches had been received.

After some observations from Lord D. STUART and Mr. WYLD, Mr. B. OSBORNE withdrew his motion, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was received.

Some unopposed bills on the table were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

STOCK IN TRADE.

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Stock in Trade Bill. The Earl of MALMESBURY pointed out the injustice of the present mode of assessing the rates for the poor—an injustice that was greatly aggravated by the results of recent legislation. A vast mass of property was exempted from assessment to the poor-rates that ought in all fairness to contribute to the support of the poor, and the whole burden fell now on real property. The noble Earl said he could not object to this bill, as it was a temporary one, and as the Government had given a pledge to consider the whole question of rating to the poor before another year.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Lord Colchester, and Lord Campbell,

The Duke of RICHMOND drew the attention of the Government to the justice of extending the distribution of medals to the officers and men who had served in all the naval and military actions for which the acts of Parliament had been voted; and moved for some returns connected therewith.

After some observations from Earl GREY, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lord COLCHESTER, the returns were ordered.

The Highway Rates Bill, on the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, passed through Committee.

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord CAMPBELL having moved the second reading of the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill,

Lord STANLEY took that opportunity of protesting against the course of legislation adopted this year, and which had been the subject of complaint for some years past. They were within a week of the expiration of Parliament, and their Lordships were called upon to discuss in one evening twenty-two different bills, on totally distinct subjects and in different states. It was quite impossible to give due consideration to such a mass of measures sent up on the last week of the session.

The bill was read a second time.
The Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs) Bill, the County Rates, &c. Bill, the Inland Posts (Colonies) Bill, the Land Improvement Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Labouring Poor Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland), No. 2, Bill, were also read a second time.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the committee of the Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill.

Lord REDFORD objected to the bill, as one for which there was no pressing necessity, and one which had been hurried without due consideration through the other House.

Lord STANLEY and the Earl of ABERDEEN also objected to it.

The bill passed through committee; and on the motion that it stand for a third reading on the next day (Tuesday),

Lord REDFORD moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months.

Their Lordships divided. For the third reading of the bill on Tuesday—Contents, 17; Non-contents, 23: Majority against the Government, 6.

The bill was consequently thrown out.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill, and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The report of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was received with several amendments.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting at 12 o'clock.

The Protection of Women Bill went through committee, after much discussion and many amendments.

The report of the Marriages Bill, as amended, was received; and Mr. S. WORTLEY then withdrew it for the present session.

The Clergy Relief Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Cruelty to Animals Bill passed through committee.

The Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill was, on a division, postponed to Wednesday. It was, consequently, virtually lost.

The Poor-law Union Charges Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Dublin Rates Collection Bill and the Dublin Improvement Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Pilotage Bill and the General Board of Health Bill went through committee.

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was discharged.

At half-past six the House adjourned to eight o'clock.

At the evening sitting—

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. HORSMAN moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into her consideration the state of Ireland, and declaring that all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been involved in ruin, that the soil has gone out of cultivation, and that vast numbers of the people have actually perished from want; likewise declaring that the acts specially framed for the relief of distress since the commencement of the famine have not realised the benevolent intentions of Parliament, neither have those of a more permanent nature been characterised by a true discernment of the peculiar features of the present crisis and the establishment of any comprehensive policy adequate to the emergency; and praying her Majesty to direct the special attention of her Government to the evidence laid before Parliament, assuring her that the ability, information, and practical suggestions therein displayed, furnish ample materials for a legislation solid, profound, and regenerative. The hon. member condemned all that the Government had attempted, for the temporary amelioration and permanent improvement of Ireland, since the commencement of the famine, and insisted that, had a system of emigration been adopted three years ago, it would have been a remedy for some of the evils. He also asserted, that, by a reduction of the area of taxation, a better administration of the Poor-Law would have been secured. He did not intend his motion to be viewed in the light of a censure on the Government, but he thought the House ought to record its opinion that the legislation of the session with respect to Ireland was inadequate to the emergency.

Mr. SADLER seconded the motion.
Sir W. SOMERVILLE taunted Mr. Horsman with having superseded Irish members in their duties, and taken under his especial care a country in which he had never set his foot, and with which he was unconnected, propounding remedies for the evils of Ireland, and making them the groundwork of resolutions that constituted, if not a censure on the Government, a censure on Parliament. The right hon. gentleman entered into a lengthened defence of the conduct of the Government in regard to Ireland. What had been done was done for the best, and in the most generous spirit. The last reports he received from Ireland

showed some indications, however small, of a return to hope and better times. Believing that neither the House directly, nor the Government by implication, deserved the censure conveyed by the motion, he was ready to meet it with a direct negative.

Mr. A. STAFFORD said that no Government that ever existed had so good an opportunity of legislating wisely and beneficially for Ireland as the present, and the defective measures they had succeeded in passing were just grounds for censure. The honourable member criticised several of the bills introduced by the Government, especially the Poor Relief Bill, and declared that if that bill should pass as it left that House, it would reduce Ireland to a worse condition than before.

Mr. SHELL, in a tone of caustic satire, replied to the speech of Mr. Horsman, and said, that, even admitting that some faults were committed, yet the evils resulting from them were as nothing compared with the vast amount of benefit which had been conferred. Property might have been in some measure sacrificed, but a vast amount of human life had been saved; and, if the beneficence of England had in some instances been abused, it was no less true that it never had been more beneficially exercised.

The O'GORMAN MAHON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. SCULLY hoped it would not be adjourned *sine die*.

The debate accordingly was adjourned to Tuesday, but not to have precedence of the orders or notices on the paper.—Adjourned to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Regimental Benefit Societies Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington.

The House of Commons Offices Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Enlistment (Artillery and Ordnance) Bill, and the Trustees Relief Bill were also read a second time.

The Land Improvement Amendment Bill, the Labouring Poor Act Amendment Bill, and the Inland Posts (Colonies) Bill passed through Committee.

The Stock in Trade Bill, the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill, the Advance of Money (Athlone and Galway Railway) Bill, the County Rates, &c. Bill, the Boroughs Relief Bill, the Joint-Stock Act Amendment Bill, and the Relief of Distress (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill also went through Committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE (in the absence of Lord Lansdowne), the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, with some verbal amendments.

The bill then passed.

The Highway Rates Bill, the Excise Benevolent Fund Society Bill, the Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, the Commons Enclosure (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HURRIED CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord STANLEY again complained of the manner in which bills were hurried through at the end of the session. They were within three or four days of the prorogation of Parliament, and yet seven bills had that day come up from the Commons, four or five of which, especially the Pilotage Bill, were of great importance. Other bills might come up; and he saw from the votes of the other House that Ministers were even now asking leave to bring in new measures. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory or disgraceful than such hurried legislation.

Earl GREY admitted that the complaint was well founded; but the practice of sending up a number of bills at the end of the session was fifty years old; and he feared that, so long as the two Houses of Parliament were constituted as now, the complaint would continue.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting from noon to half-past five o'clock.

The Consolidated Fund (the Appropriation) Bill, the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill, the Customs Bill, and the Workhouse Loans (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Railways Abandonment Bill, the Royal Pavilion (Brighton) Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, and the Pilotage Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Slave Trade (Persian Gulf) Bill was read a second time.

At half-past five the House adjourned to seven o'clock.

At the evening sitting—

RAGGED SCHOOLS—EMIGRATION.

Lord ASHLEY brought under notice the state of a portion of the juvenile population of the metropolis, and moved a resolution to the effect that it is expedient that means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration, to some of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called "ragged schools," in and about the metropolis.

The noble Lord entered into a variety of interesting details, descriptive of the state of the destitute, houseless, and abandoned juvenile population in the metropolis, which he estimated at 30,000, and urged the propriety of providing some means for their voluntary emigration, which experience had proved to be a far better mode of reforming them and making them useful to society, than any system of prison discipline.

Sir G. GREY, while giving full commendation to the supporters of the Ragged Schools, and while admitting that great advantages might be derived from holding out the hope of emigration to the destitute persons who frequented them, did not think it would be advisable to pledge Parliament to any systematic plan for removing them *en masse* or in large numbers. Should any systematic scheme of emigration be adopted, it should be a general scheme, not limited to the juvenile population of the metropolis, but extending to all. Should the noble Lord's motion be agreed to, it would be tantamount to establishing a premium for crime.

After a few words from Mr. P. WOOD, the motion was withdrawn.

GUIANA.

Mr. HUME then, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolutions:—"That it appears by the evidence taken before the Select Committee on British Guiana, that that Government has been carried on for the last ten years in opposition to the express views and opinions of the elective members of the colonial legislature, and that the supplies are now stopped in the colony by continued opposition, to the great injury of the colony." "That this House is of opinion that the time has arrived when the public expenditure of the colony should be reduced as desired by the colonists; and also for the establishment of a responsible local Government, which should have full power to decide on the extent and nature of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same." The honourable member, in the course of a long speech, called on the House to express itself in a formal manner against the system pursued by the Colonial Office in keeping up establishments disproportioned to the means and opposed to the feelings of the colonies.

Mr. HENRY BAILEY entirely concurred in the resolutions, and regretted they had not been brought forward at an earlier period of the session. He severely criticised the conduct of the local Government of Guiana in its contests with the colonists, and concluded by a hope that the resolutions might be adopted.

Mr. HAWES undertook the defence of Earl Grey and the Governor of Guiana, and threw the onus of the existing bad feeling upon the course adopted by the Court of Policy.

Mr. J. STUART having moved the adjournment of the debate, some hon. members objected.

Mr. DISRAELI supported the motion, on the ground that several members of the committee wished to speak on the question.

Sir J. WELLS HOGG said that, as one of the committee, he was quite satisfied to go to a division at once.

The House then divided on Mr. Stuart's motion. For the adjournment of the debate, 17; against it, 94: majority against adjournment, 77.

The resolutions were immediately put and negatived; and

Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the House do now adjourn.

To this no opposition was offered, and accordingly, at half-past twelve o'clock, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time on Wednesday (a most unusual thing), for the purpose of advancing the bills on the table a stage.

The Stock-in-Trade Bill, the Advance of Money (Athlone to Galway Railway) Bill, the County Rates, &c. Bill, the Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs) Bill, the Land Improvement Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Labouring Poor Act Amendment Bill, the Inland Posts (Colonies) Bill, the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill, the Joint-Stock Companies Act (1848) Amendment Bill, and the Boroughs Relief Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Poor-Law Union Charges Amendment Bill, the Railways Abandonment Bill, the Pilotage Bill, and the Royal Pavilion (Brighton) Bill were read a second time.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; but the noble and learned Lord gave notice that he would not proceed further with it this session.

The Regimental Benefit Societies Bill, on the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, passed through Committee.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Bankrupt Law Consolidation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the noble and learned Lord gave notice that he would not move the committee until he should see in what state the Bankrupt Law Consolidation (England) Bill came up from the Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from twelve to six o'clock.

To a question from Lord D. STUART,

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had received no intimation of any arrangement between Austria and France, whereby France was to occupy Ancona and Central Italy, in order to allow Austria to withdraw her troops to employ them in Hungary; nor did he think there was the least ground for supposing any such arrangement was in contemplation.

EMIGRATION.

In reply to a question from Mr. MONSELL,

Mr. HAWES said that it was true that on board the *Sobraon* emigrant ship some irregularities had occurred. The attention of the authorities at Sydney and at home also was called to the subject, and the owners of the ship were fined £500. With respect to the inequality of emigration carried on under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Emigration, between the numbers sent from Ireland and Great Britain, it was true that a fair proportion had not been sent from Ireland; but the inequality was being diminished.

The Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill and the Smoke Prohibition Bill were withdrawn.

The New Forest and Waltham Forest Bill, the House of Lords Costs Taxation Bill, the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, the Defects in Leases

Suspension Bill, the Clergy Relief Bill, and the Cruelty to Animals Bill were read a third time and passed.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

Mr. BRIGHT read a communication which he had received from a gentleman of high character in Ireland on the subject of party processions, and referred also to the speech of a magistrate at a dinner recently given to him, he having been intimately connected with the recent Orange procession which led to the Castlewellan outrage, and asked the Home Secretary, as there was not time for bringing in a bill for prohibiting party processions this session, what the Government were doing or were likely to do in the matter.

Sir G. GREY replied that this was the first time he had heard of the dinner; and, as regarded the letter which the honourable gentleman had read, if he would hand it over, it should be referred to the Lord-Lieutenant. He had previously announced the intention of the Government with respect to a Processions Act, and he could only now repeat, that, according to the common law of the land, large assemblages of persons, attended with circumstances calculated to disturb the peace, were illegal. An investigation into the Castlewellan affair was proceeding, under the management of one of her Majesty's counsel in Ireland, Mr. Bennett.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. HORSMAN thought he should best consult the convenience of the House by moving that the order of the day for resuming the debate on his motion on the state of Ireland be discharged, but he should bring it forward again at the earliest possible period next session.

The order of the day was accordingly discharged.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the committee of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill, which had been referred to a select committee, and explained the nature of the amendments made in it. The committee had confined the bill to the consolidation of the Bankrupt Law, retaining only such amendments of the existing law as there could be no reasonable objection to, and rejecting all the alarming alterations made in the bill as it came down from the Lords. It would enable compositions to be made by parties not bankrupts, and arrangements among themselves between debtors and creditors. At this period of the session, the House would have to take the measure in a great degree upon trust in the care given to it by the select committee.

Mr. J. STUART considered that the committee had acted wisely in confining the bill to the consolidation of the Bankrupt Law, and to some minor amendments of it.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought it a dangerous thing to take a bill of such importance—containing so many clauses, and dealing with such grave interests—upon trust. He was willing to go into committee, but only on condition that the Attorney-General would point out any change made by it in the existing law. Under the guise of a consolidation of the Bankrupt Law, many important changes of the law might be made.

The House went into committee on the bill, and all the clauses were agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Commons' amendments to the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at one o'clock.

BANKRUPTCY LAW CONSOLIDATION BILL.

On the question of the further consideration of this bill, as amended, a long discussion took place, in the course of which Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. ROEBUCK, and other hon. members complained of the hasty manner in which a measure of such vast importance had been passed through the House.

Ultimately, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

A considerable number of bills were read a third time and passed.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved for copies of any correspondence between the Government of Ireland and the civil and military authorities of the county of Down, relating to processions, public meetings, or armed assemblages of the people on the 12th day of this instant July. The honourable gentleman strongly urged on the Government the propriety of dismissing from the commission of the peace those magistrates who might be found to have countenanced the bloodshed of the people at Dolly's Brae, in the county, on the 12th inst.

Sir G. GREY said that the Lord Lieutenant had instituted a searching inquiry into the whole affair.

After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The celebration of the anniversary of this society commenced at Salisbury, on Tuesday morning. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Marquis of Northampton took the chair, at the Assembly Rooms, supported by the Bishops of Salisbury and Oxford, Lord Braybrooke, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c.

The noble Marquis briefly addressed the meeting, in introducing to the chair the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, as the President Elect for the year ensuing.

The Right Hon. S. Herbert (who was then moved to the chair) addressed the meeting, alluding to the leading objects of interest, and the illustrious men of Wiltshire, who had shone as warriors, poets, divines, and statesmen: the latter, including the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chatham, were severally glanced at in eloquent terms.

The Rev. E. Hill detailed the excursions planned for the meeting, which include visits to Amesbury, Stonehenge, Wimbome Minster, Christchurch, Beaulieu Abbey, Romsey, and many other places more immediately in the vicinity of the city.

On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the thanks of the institute having been accorded to Earl Brownlow, the late president, G. Matcham, Esq., of New House, Wilts, read an essay on the results of former archaeological investigations in the district, which included notices of all the principal objects of interest therein.

The Chairman intimated that it was the intention of the Institute, as a tribute of sympathy to those who had lost relatives in the city by cholera, to abstain from all public festivity during the meeting, and that the public dinner, appointed for Thursday, would not take place.

The members then adjourned to the council chamber, where an elegant cold collation was provided by the members of the corporation, and in the evening held a *conversazione*.

On Wednesday morning the members proceeded on their first excursion, to Amesbury, where they inspected the numerous British tunnels in that neighbourhood, and afterwards visited Stonehenge and Old Sarum. A *déjeuner* was provided for the party by Sir Edmund Antrobus, on the site of Vespasian's camp, near Amesbury.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER BY PRINCE ALBERT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday morning, crossed over, in the *Fairy* yacht, from Osborne House to Southampton, and proceeded by railway to Portland, near Weymouth.

His Royal Highness was received at Weymouth with every demonstration of attachment and respect, and with expressions of sincere gratefulness for his kind condescension in complying with the solicitations of the civic authorities to give *clat* to the commencement of the Portland Breakwater by personally identifying himself with that great national work. Attended by the gallant naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, and other officers, the mayor and corporation, the staff of engineers, the clergy of the neighbourhood, &c., the Prince went through the interesting ceremony, the conclusion of which was marked by salutes from the guns of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the enthusiastic cheering of the crews of the men-of-war and the many thousands of spectators. Subsequently his Royal Highness received the congratulations of the authorities, to which he replied in appropriate terms.

Immediately after the ceremony his Royal Highness proceeded to view the extensive works on the heights, when he presented a bible and prayer-book to the establishment, with this inscription:—"Presented to the chapel of the convicts at Portland, as a token of interest, and in hope of their amendment."

"Portland, July 25, 1849. "ALBERT."

His Royal Highness returned by land to Southampton at 6.30 o'clock, when the train proceeded at once to the docks, where his Royal Highness alighted, and, having embarked in the *Fairy*, steamed at once for Osborne.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference opened its sittings at Manchester on Wednesday, when the Rev. Dr. Thomas Jackson was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah (President of the Didsbury College) Secretary, each by a large majority. The elections to complete the legal hundred fell upon the following ministers:—The Rev. Miles Dixon, the Rev. George Osborne, the Rev. Peter M'OWen, the Rev. Alexander Bell, the Rev. William Harver, the Rev. Mr. Shipman, the Rev. Mr. Jewitt, the Rev. Leonard Fawcett, the Rev. Mr. Evans, the Rev. Mr. Lord, the Rev. Benjamin Franklin, the Rev. Barnabas Shaw.

HER MAJESTY'S HIGHLAND CARRIAGE.—A beautiful light carriage, named "the Prince's Droitska," built to the command of her Majesty, is on view at the builders, Nurse and Co.'s, 43, Crawford-street, for a few days; and will be, two or three days afterwards, at 200, Regent-street.

CHIEF BARON FIGOT.—We are happy to record the convalescence of this learned Judge, after a late severe and dangerous attack of diarrhoea, or rather cholera, at Monaghan. The learned Judge is now at his marine villa of Plas-na-Wydd, near Kingstown, and is recovering his usual health; but he will not be able to resume the bench at present, and Mr. Baldwin, Q.C., has been placed in the interim to conclude the north-east circuit.

WORSE AND WORSE.—We observe that gutta percha speaking-tubes are now being used in dwelling-houses in place of bells; and when anything is wanted in the parlour, the mistress calls attention by blowing into the tube, which sounds a whistle in the kitchen. We have often heard complaints of the slowness of servants in attending to their mistress's wants; but now it seems that whatever they require, they may "whistle for it."—*Man in the Moon*.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have entertained during the past week, at Osborne, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. Lord and Lady Blomfield, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and the Baroness de Speth have also had the honour of joining the Royal circle.

On Monday evening the Queen gave a concert, at which Herr Pischek and M. Fomes assisted, Mrs. Anderson presiding at the pianoforte.

On Tuesday her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Court proceeded off Ryde, in the Royal steam-yacht *Fairy*, to witness the sports of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, of which club her Majesty and the Prince are patrons.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Osborne, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Seymour, at half-past seven, and proceeded in the *Fairy* yacht to Southampton, en route to Portland, where his Royal Highness laid the first stone of the proposed Breakwater.

Colonel Grey has relieved Lord Alfred Paget as Esquerry in Waiting on her Majesty.

RURAL FETE AT OSBORNE.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual fete given by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the labourers and others employed at Osborne, and to the seamen of the Royal yacht, took place in the park of her Majesty's marine residence.

Dinner was served in tents at three o'clock precisely, to which about 350 persons sat down; and shortly after, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, proceeded to the ground, and walked through the tents in which the happy guests were dining.

After dinner the healths of her Majesty and his Royal Highness were proposed by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's steward, who presided upon the occasion, and heartily responded to by the cheers of those assembled.

After dinner, the sports of the afternoon commenced with a dance upon the green. The ground was decorated with tents, flags, and banners, and the weather being very fine, the whole scene was one of gaiety and happiness.

The bands of the Marines and of the 77th Regiment alternately played to the merry dancers.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, together with the younger branches of the Royal Family, and the Royal guests, honoured the fete with their presence during the whole afternoon, and appeared much to enjoy the mirth, happiness, and good-humour of their joyous country-people, servants, and sailors.

At half-past seven the sports ceased. The large concourse of people separated in the most orderly manner, and in less than half an hour the Royal pleasure-grounds had resumed their usual appearance of quiet and retirement.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed early walking exercise during the week, except when prevented by the inclemency of the weather.

His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen arrived at Osborne on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived at Rotterdam last week, in their yacht, the *Wyeven*, from Dover. His Grace, accompanied by the Duchess, is making a tour in Holland.

The Marchioness of Normandy has arrived in London, from the British Embassy at Paris.

The Earl of Lincoln, at the close of the session, intends to leave England on a tour of several months. The noble Earl has recently purchased a yacht, which, at this moment, is being fitted out.

Viscount Fielding intends giving a grand fete at the family seat, near Holywell, in North Wales, to commence on the 7th proximo, in celebration of his young and beautiful wife's attainment of her majority. The preparations are upon a scale of great magnificence, and, upon the first day, a party of his Lordship's friends and tenants, numbering 700, will sit down to dinner in a temporary hall, which has been erected for the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his customary entertainment to the officers of the House of Commons on Saturday last, preparatory to the close of the Parliamentary session.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, left town on Tuesday for Kew. Wednesday was the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge. The auspicious event was celebrated at Kew, where a select party of the nobility paid their respects to her Royal Highness.

Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess, consort of the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, gave birth to a Princess at Brunn, on the 8th inst., which survived only a few days.

The Prince of Canino has arrived in town, from Havre.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now generally understood in official quarters, that her Majesty's Ministers will visit the Queen, at Osborne House, on Monday next, and that, on the following day, Tuesday, the 31st inst., Parliament will be prorogued by commission.

The Ministerial fish-dinner, which usually precedes the prorogation of Parliament, will take place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday (this day).

Her Majesty, after settling the Speech from the Throne, and the Royal commission for the prorogation, is expected to sail from Osborne, on the 1st of August, en route for Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Scotland.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Mr. William George Cavendish, only son of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Catherine Cavendish; and Miss Henrietta Frances Lascelles, second daughter of the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, was solemnised on Tuesday last, at Kensington Church. The nuptials of the Lady Georgina Augusta Kerr, youngest daughter of William, sixth Marquis of Lothian, and the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, third son of Gordon Forbes, Esq., of Ham, were solemnised at Petersham Church, Surrey, on Wednesday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LOFT.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN HENRY LOFT, who formerly represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament, was a distinguished officer of the Peninsular War. He served through nearly the whole of its campaigns, and (with the exception of Waterloo, a few days before which he had been despatched on other service) he was in almost every battle under Wellington on the Continent of Europe. The gallant General was a High Tory of the Pitt School, and was a personal friend of that celebrated statesman. General Loft was a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks. His death has occurred at a very advanced age.

THE HON. EDWARD STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

THE decease of this gentleman took place at Carlton Villas, on the 22nd inst. He was the second son of the present Lord Stafford, by Frances, his first wife, daughter and coheir of the late Edward Sulzard, Esq., of Haughley Park, county of Suffolk.

At the period of his death Mr. Jerningham had not quite completed his 45th year. He married, 16th June, 1828, Marianne, daughter of the late John Smythe, and niece of Mrs. Fitzherbert, so well known in the time of George IV., and by her he leaves issue, the eldest son being Augustus-Frederick-Fitzherbert, born 28th June, 1830.

JAMES KENNEY.

THIS distinguished dramatic author, who has been for more than forty years a popular writer of plays, was a native of Ireland. He early in life was engaged in an eminent banking-house, but soon relinquished this position for literature. His first production, published in 1803, was "Society—a Poem;" he also brought out other poems, but afterwards devoted himself almost exclusively to writing for the stage. Here his success was very great, and of very long duration: as an author of farces and melodramas, he had few to surpass him. Among his most known productions we may mention "Raising the Wind," "Matrimony," "Too many Cooks spoil the Broth," "Ells Rosenberg," "False Alarms," and "Sweethearts and Wives."

After a long life thus employed in the amusement of others, Mr. Kenney shared the too frequent fate of authorship. His circumstances did not prosper; and, in some measure to better them, a benefit was got up for him by his friends, which brought crowds to Drury-Lane. But, alas! this kindness came too late; the dramatist breathed his last on the 25th inst., the very morning before the benefit. He leaves a widow and family to deplore his loss.

HORACE SMITH (whose death we recorded last week) had long been a resident of Brighton; where he took a warm interest in the affairs of the poor. For very many years he was connected with most of the charitable institutions in the town, but more particularly with the Sussex County Hospital, of which he was a Governor as well as one of its most active managing committee.

NEW CHURCH IN WEST BROMPTON.—A plan of the new church so long required in this locality has been prepared by Mr. George Godwin, architect; and the building will be commenced immediately, on the site given by R. C. Esq. The church will be built in 1850, and will be dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL HONOURS.—The distinguished surgeon, Colonel B. Esq., and his posts of Inspector-General of the Medical Department and President of the Council of Health in Egypt, preparatory to his retirement to his native country (France). About three years ago, he was appointed a member of the Egyptian Council of Health, and, in consequence of his services, and as his most faithful friend, that, in consideration of his services, the head of the national income, Mr. B. Esq., should be rewarded by a high rank; and that if he should ever leave his country, he should be able to return with the salary to be allotted to him; and, as a further testimony to his abilities, the Pacha confirms him in the post of brigadier-general, and presents the insignia of this appointment to him set in diamonds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Cambridge Undergraduate."—Not wanting in ingenuity, but somewhat too easy.

"Omnicron."—Too many moves for the popular taste.

"C. D." Pimlico.—Mate may be effected in still fewer moves even than you mention.

"R. T." Stockton.—You should endeavour to re-organize your club immediately, as the season for in-door sports is rapidly approaching. Appoint a committee of not more than ten of the most influential and active members; from these, choose a president, a treasurer, and a secretary; and then, if possible, ally yourselves to some literary or scientific institution.

"Bellary."—We shall be glad to see the Problems mentioned.

"Junior."—The White Queen, in the situation given, undoubtedly prevents the adverse King from moving to his K's 6th.

"Rookwood."—Is thanked for the trifle from Damiano.

"Derevon."—See our solution.

Solutions by "Derevon," "Bellary," "Philo-Chess," "R. S.," "G. W.," are correct. Those by "M. N.," "J. W.," "Phiz," are wrong.

** We have much pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of some admirable Problems, contributed by M. Kleseritzky, from Paris; Herr H., of Lelpsic; Herr R., of Stuttgart; and "H. A. T.," of Troy, U.S.; together with many excellent Games, from "Schach," India; "C. D.," Edinburgh, "M.C.," Glasgow Club; "G. S. S.," Liverpool; "H.," Reading Club; "H. A. K.," Brighton, &c.

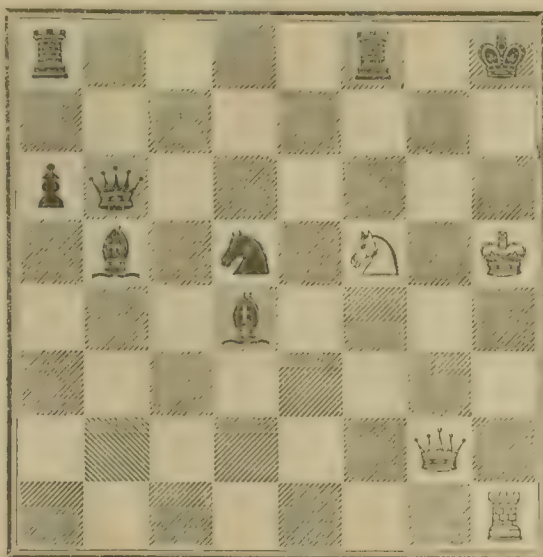
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 287.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2d (ch)	K to Kt 5th	3. Q to her 4th	K to K R 3d
2. K takes Q P	K to K R 4th	4. Q to K R 8th—Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 288.

By the celebrated "Anonyme de Lille."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
38. Kt to Q B 3d.	

London to play.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following are two Games played in India between a Brahmin, Venent Ayar, and Mr. M., an English amateur.

(K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Venent Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. M.).	WHITE (Venent Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. M.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. R to Q B 2d	P to Q B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. K to Kt 3d (c)	R to Q 4th
3. P to Q 3d (a)	K B to Q B 4th	27. K to Kt 4th	K to K 3d
4. Q B to K 3d	Q to K 2d	28. R to K 2d (ch)	K to Q 2d
5. K B to K 2d	K Kt to B 3d	29. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B takes B	Q takes B	30. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	31. K to B 4th	P to K B 3d
8. P takes P	K Kt takes P	32. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 5th
9. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to K B 5th	33. R to K R 2d	P to Q Kt 5th
10. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d	34. R to Q B 2d	R to Q B 4th
11. R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th	35. K to K 4th	K to Q B 3d
12. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 3d	36. K to Q 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
13. P to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	37. P to Q R 4th (ch)	P takes P in passing
14. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Castles on Q's side	38. P takes P	R to Q B 2d
15. K Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes B (ch)	39. R to Q B 3d (d)	R to Q 2d (ch)
	(b)	40. K to K 4th	R to Q 6th
16. Q takes Kt	B takes Q	41. R takes R	P takes R
17. Kt takes Q	K B P takes Kt	42. K takes P	K to R 5th
18. Kt takes B	P takes P	43. K to Q B 4th	K takes P
19. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	44. K to Q B 3d	P to Q R 5th
20. P takes Kt	R takes P	45. P to K B 5th	P to Kt 4th
21. R to K 2d	K R to Q sq	46. P takes P	P takes P
22. P to K B 3d	R to Q 8th (ch)	47. P takes P	P to K Kt 3d
23. R takes R	R takes R (ch)		
24. K to B 2d	K to Q 2d		

(a) The practised player will at once perceive, that, whatever the Brahmin's native genius for the game, he is but little versed in the theory of openings, so well developed of late years by the writers on Chess in Europe.

(b) Black now wins a Pawn.

(c) If he had taken the professed Pawn, he must evidently have lost one in return.

(d) P to K R 4th (ch), and then exchanging the Rooks, would have afforded an admirable position for Pawn play. We strongly recommend the variations to our young aspirants after Chess honours.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. M.).	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. M.).	WHITE (V. Ayar).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. K Kt to Q 4th	B takes K Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	24. Q takes B	Q to Q 4th
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	25. Q to K B 6th	Q takes P (c)
5. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 4th	26. Kt takes Q	R to K 7th
6. P takes P (en passant)	K Kt takes P	27. B to K 4th	R takes B
7. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K B to K 2d	28. Kt takes R	B takes R P (d)
8. B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	29. Q to K B 3d (e)	B takes Kt P (ch)
9. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	30. K takes B	Q takes Q R P (ch)
10. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. R to K B 2d	Q to K 3d
11. P to Q B 3d	R to K sq	32. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to B 3d
12. B takes P	B to K B 3d	33. Q takes Q	P takes Q
13. Q to Q sq	Q Kt to R 4th	34. Kt takes B P	R to K B sq
14. B takes K Kt	P takes B	35. Kt to K 5th	R takes R (ch)
15. B to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 3d	36. K takes R	P to Q R 4th
16. P to K R 3d	P to K 2d	37. Kt takes Q B P	P to Q 5th
17. P to Q 5th (a)	Q Kt to B 5th	38. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K to B 2d
18. Q Kt to R 3d (b)	Kt to K 6th	39. P to Q B 4th	K to K 3d
19. Q to Q 2d	Kt takes R	40. P to B 5th	P to K R 4th
20. R takes Kt	Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	41. K to Kt 3d	P to K Kt 4th
21. K to R sq	Q takes Q Kt P	42. P to Q B 6th	K to Q 3d

(a) Q Kt to Q 2d, before advancing the P, would have been better.

(b) Black prefers losing the exchange, rather than confining his game by playing Q to her B sq.

(c) If he had taken the Kt, Black would at least have drawn the game.

(d) This capture costs the Bishop.

(e) Threatening to win the Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 464.—By G. S. JELICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at Q B 3d, R at K B 6th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K R 4th and Q 2d.

Black: K at his 4th; Ps at Q 6th, Q B 2d, and K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 465.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at her 8th, R at K 3d, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at Q 3d and Q B 3d.

Black: R at Q B 4th, Q at K 5th, B at K R sq, Kt at K R 4th, Ps at Q 4th and Q R 5th; Ps at K 5th, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 466.—By an AMATEUR of Manchester.

White: K at his R sq, B at Q B 7th, Kt at K 7th; Ps at K B 5th, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th; Ps at K B 3d, K 6th, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The General Board of Health, at a full board on Saturday last, received the President of the Academy of Medicine in France, M. Magendie, on a mission of enquiry from the French Government as to the progress and treatment of cholera in England. M. Magendie was accompanied by Dr. McLaughlin, Professor Owen, and Mr. Hodgson, of the College of Surgeons, were present at the conference.

From returns just made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, it appears that the total number of omnibuses now plying for hire in the metropolis is 3000, who pay duty, including mileage, averaging £9 per month each, or £324,000 per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7000, who pay annually £1750 for their licences.

The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates about being brought under the hammer:—Lonsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Octon Grange, £80,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House at Albert Gate, £18,000, making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

The *Western Times* says that Mr. Charles Pearson, M.P. for Lambeth, will open the session of the Exeter Literary Society, August the 24th, with a lecture on the important subject of prison discipline and the treatment of criminals generally.

The Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company, and Messrs. Lambton and Co. of Newcastle, have reduced the rate of discount on two months' bills to four per cent., and the rate of interest on deposits to two and a half per cent.

The ancient tithe barn at Northallerton, which had been the storehouse of the rectorial tithe corn for that parish for many centuries, has recently become the British school at that place, in which upwards of 200 poor children are now daily receiving instruction.

A rule has been established at the Horse Guards, that not more than one son in any family shall be appointed to a commission in the army without purchase.

On Sunday morning, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached, to a crowded and fashionable congregation, in St. James's Church, Westminster, in aid of an endowment fund for the recently opened church of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, situate in a very poor locality, unable to contribute the funds required for the support of the ministrations. His grace's eloquent appeal was liberally responded to.

W. George Knox, Esq., Puisne Judge, is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Island of Trinidad; and Herbert Townsend Bowen, Esq., Solicitor-General, is to succeed Mr. Knox as Puisne Judge of the same court.

Mr. R. Cox, searcher of the first class in the Customs, London, has been promoted to the office of landing surveyor at the same port, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Rushton. Mr. Thomas Brown, searcher at Liverpool, and Mr. King, landing surveyor at Southampton, have been appointed landing surveyors at Liverpool.

Miss Brooke, of Gateforth House, near Durham, has given a site for the proposed new church at Askern; and the zealous exertions of the Rev. W. Warde, for the erection and endowment of two new churches in his parish, will soon be crowned with success.

The sum subscribed towards providing a new organ for Hereford Cathedral now amounts to £417.

The Bill to amend the Laws relating to Pilotage, prepared and brought in by Mr. Labouchere, provides that masters and mates of merchant-vessels, after passing an examination before legally constituted authorities, are to be competent to pilot vessels. The examination is to be conducted by some of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, or by the sub-commissioners or other constituted authorities, with the limits in regard to which they shall have passed their examinations.

The *Como*, from Africa, just arrived at Bristol, reports that about the 8th of May, a week after her leaving the coast, a Spanish slaver, armed to the teeth, but having no name, came up with her, and demanded provisions, two casks of which—the relative forces of the vessels being very unequal—were given her on promise of payment. She had been much shattered, and stated that she had been in conflict with her Majesty's frigates *Inconstant* and *Flying Fish*. She had no slaves on board, but was manned by about 100 men.

Private letters from Alexandria, July 11, state that the death of Mehemet Ali was daily expected.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Lawrance was bound to take up himself the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex.

A fire in the arsenal of Alexandria at the commencement of the present month, supposed to have had an incendiary origin, consumed an extensive pile of warehouses and their contents, consisting of almost every description of marine stores, valued at about 30,000 dollars.

Desertions from the United States army are becoming so frequent, that severe measures to repress them are under consideration at Washington.

Thomas Carlyle is travelling through the south of Ireland in company with Mr. Gavan Duffy. They arrived at Cork on Sunday, and left together for Killarney on Monday.

At Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants convened by placard, was held at the Public Office, Moor street, for the purpose of sympathising with the people of Rome and Hungary. The large room was crowded to excess, and many hundreds were obliged to leave, who could not gain admittance to the building. At eight o'clock Mr. Councillor Baldwin was moved to the chair, when resolutions, expressive of sympathy with the Romans and Hungarians in their struggles for freedom were unanimously carried.

We learn from Malta that the government of that island has come to a determination to reject all foreigners who have, directly or indirectly, mixed themselves up in the late political movements in Italy or elsewhere, notwithstanding they may arrive in British vessels, and even with British passports, as is the case with several coming from Rome.

General Ayezzana, late Minister at War at Rome, who arrived at Malta in the *Bulldog*, was only allowed to land on condition that he left again in a few days by the *Lisson* for England.

The whole of the convicts confined in Millbank Penitentiary are to be removed to other places of security. One portion left on Saturday by railway for Shoreham Cliff, Kent, where they are to occupy the barracks. Another portion proceeded to the same place on Wednesday. A large number are going to Portland, the remainder to Wakefield; so that the prison will be unoccupied immediately, except by those whose cases are of too dangerous a nature to suffer them to be removed.

At the public baths in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, during the six months which expired on the 23d inst., the total number of bathers was 106,758; total amount of cash received, £1572 12s. 11.

On Monday information was received by the metropolitan police that Mr. Tippet, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, whilst passing through Exmouth-street, had been plundered of £330 in Bank of England notes, and that a clerk to Lumley, Nicholl, and Co., of Carey-street, whilst passing through Cornhill, had been robbed of £240 in Bank of England notes.

Last week, Mr. George Jones having gone to see some cattle, his property, grazing at John's Port, County Sligo, found that, though on good grass, they were by no means in as thriving a condition as they ought to be, and upon nearer inspection discovered several curious marks upon their shoulders. After much inquiry, one poor wretch came forward and confessed that he had been in the habit of bleeding the cattle and boiling the blood with nettles, and that they had got a handy boy from the mountain who performed the operation.

The smack *Tartar*, Captain Beverley, arrived at Peterhead on Sunday last from the cod fishing at Iceland, with a full cargo of from 18,000 to 19,000 cod fish, equal to about 31 tons when dried. She had also about 1½ tun of cod liver and other oil. She was ten weeks on the voyage, and is the only British vessel that has been at the Iceland cod fishing this season.

Among the eminent travellers who are proceeding to California, is James Arago, a blind brother of the celebrated astronomer. He had a large fortune in France, but goes out to ascertain the physical character of the country.

There is shortly to be a second combat at Madrid between a bull and a wild beast. On this occasion the bull will have to contend, not against a half-tamed tiger, but against a superb lion of the most savage species, lately brought from Africa by M. Edouard, the famous beast tamer. M. Charles, the owner of the tiger defeated on the last occasion, is to supply a reinforcement of a lion, a magnificent tiger, and a panther.

Mr. John Lee has had the honour of submitting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge-house, his new patent improved carriage-wheels of double action to run efficiently without the axletrees.

An explosion of fire-damp, by

PRIZE CATTLE, AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT NORWICH.



HEREFORD.—1ST PRIZE, £40.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—1ST PRIZE, £20.

In our Journal of last week we chronicled, as fully as our limits would allow, the proceedings of this Anniversary Meeting. Our space will not permit the insertion in full of the List of Prizes awarded by the Judges. We have engraved portraits of Cattle from the First Class, and of Horses from the First and Second Classes.

The Stock is generally allowed to have been equal to that of any previous Exhibition; and in numbers it exceeded the entries at York, last year, by 100. Latterly, considerable efforts have been made to introduce through the eastern counties the purest breeds, both of sheep and cattle; and the list of prizes shows the matter to be in good hands. In the breeding of horses for agricultural purposes, Suffolk stands pre-eminent; and this department of the Exhibition was, accordingly, a splendid one. The stallion which carried off the highest prize in the first class was a very fine creature.

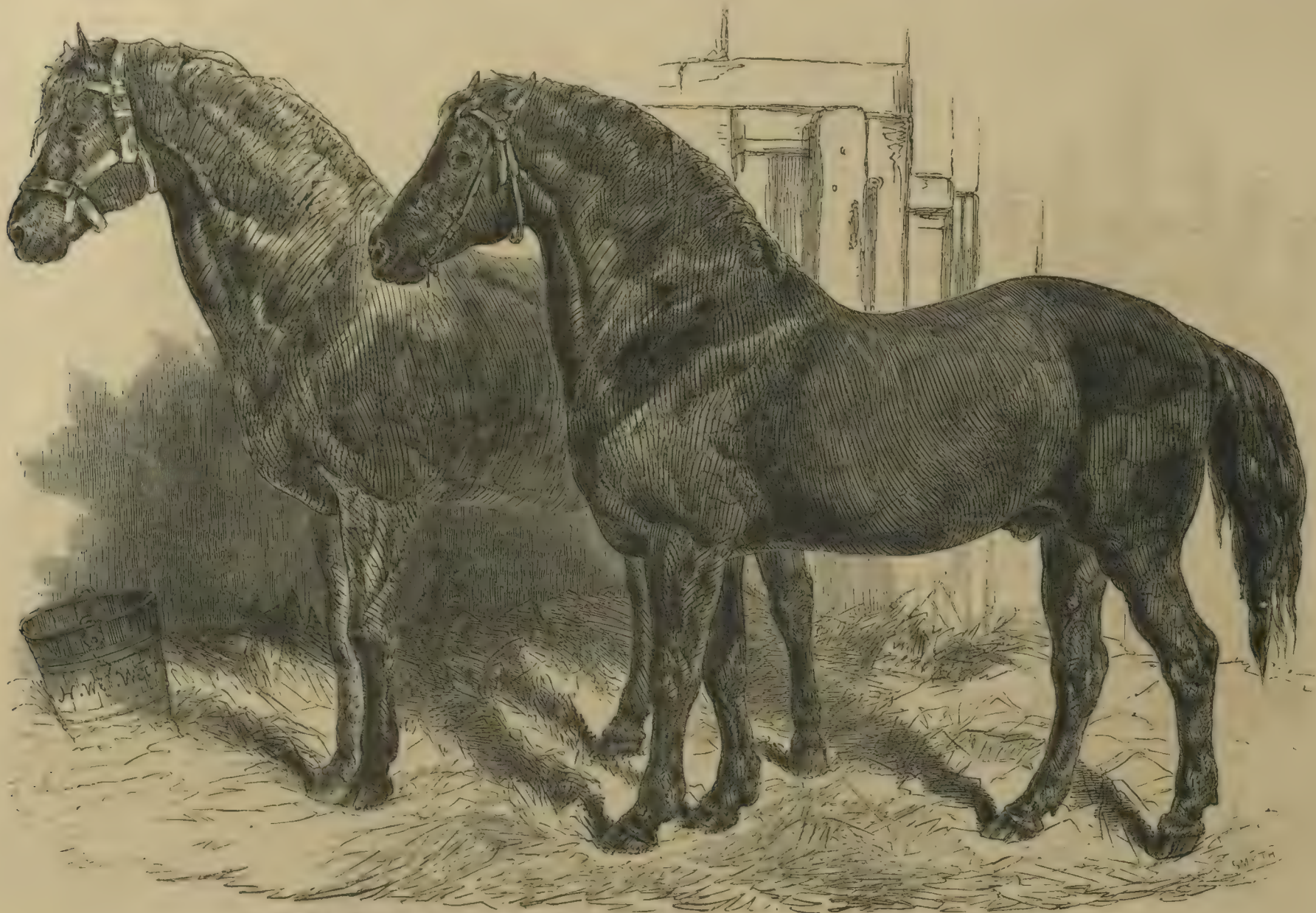
The show of short horns and Devons was excellent; that of Herefords was rather inferior. The bull of Mr. Tod, of Elphinstone Tower, Tranent, Scotland, excited universal admiration. His great size, beauty of form, and docility made him the principal object of attraction. In the sheep department there was an unequalled exhibition of Southdowns; and the shearing ewes in particular were, in the opinion of the best judges, never surpassed. The Leicester and long-woolled sheep were of a very high character. In pigs of the large breeds, the show did not rank high; but the smaller breeds were better, and Mr. Fisher Hobbs exhibited some porkers, which, as far as the species go, were models of symmetry.

A more important collection of agricultural machines never before was assembled together in one yard. There were, perhaps, fewer novelties than usual, but there were also fewer absurdities. Again, the workmanship displayed was of a very improving order, a result which is doubtless to be attributed

to the influence exercised by the meetings of this Society in exciting the exertions of the implement-makers on the one hand, and inducing the patronage of the farmer on the other. The tile-making machines and the steam-engines appear to have been most attractive.

The great feature of Wednesday were the Rev. Mr. Sidney's lecture on the Parasitic Fungi of the British Farm, delivered in the Crown Court, in the Shire Hall. In the afternoon, Professor Simonds delivered in the County Court a lecture on the "Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs in Domesticated Animals, particularly with reference to *Pleuro-pneumonia* in the Ox." In the evening, the Council dinner took place in St. Andrew's Hall, and was very numerous and influentially attended; the Earl of Chichester, President of the Society, in the chair.

On Thursday, the great dinner took place in St. Andrew's Hall; the Earl of Chichester presiding. Covers were laid for 900 guests. After the usual loyal



HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—CLASS II.—1ST PRIZE, £20.

CLASS I.—1ST PRIZE, £30.



SHORT-HORN—2ND PRIZE, £20.

SHORT-HORN—1ST PRIZE, £40.

toasts, the Earl of Orford, in an appropriate speech, proposed "Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which was drunk amidst the loudest applause. Mr. Wodehouse then proposed "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce." The Duke of Richmond was received with tremendous cheering, and having mounted on the table, in a speech which was remarkably well received, proposed "the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich," for which Mr. S. Bignold, the Mayor, returned thanks.

The Bishop of Norwich then proposed the health of his noble friend the Earl of Chichester, whose Christian zeal in behalf of many excellent and benevolent societies in London he warmly eulogised. The right rev. prelate, in a highly characteristic speech, traced the connexion between the Church and the land, and concluded by calling on the company to drink their chairman's health with three times three. The toast having been very heartily responded to,

The Chairman returned thanks, and having explained that business or indisposition had prevented three or four of the Foreign Ministers from being present, he noticed in a complimentary manner that the Society was honoured with the presence of many gentlemen from other countries. His Lordship then, in a judicious address, proposed "The Health of the Labouring Classes," adding that he need not remind the company that in the toast were included all the classes who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. Whether labouring in the cellar, in the factory, or at the plough, they well deserved the care of the society and good-will. If they were duly attended to, and received a moral and religious education, they would become sound and useful members of the community. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was very cordially responded to.

Mr. Burroughes, M.P., proposed "The Judges of stock and the Judges of implements."

Mr. Taylor returned thanks.

The Earl of Leicester then proposed "Prosperity to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland." As a native of Norfolk, he could not help expressing his delight at the results of that day's exhibition, and his conviction that the eastern counties would greatly benefit by the visit which the Royal Agricultural Society had honoured them with.

The Duke of Richmond returned thanks, alluding to the benefits which the Agricultural Society of Scotland had conferred upon that country, and to its popularity amongst all classes, tenants and farmers.

The Marquis of Downshire shortly returned thanks, and proposed "The Railway Companies, and thanks to them for the facilities they have afforded to the society." The toast was warmly responded to by the company, who separated immediately after.

The proceedings of the Society for the present year were next morning wound up with the annual general meeting of the members, when the usual formal business was transacted. It is calculated that the number of persons admitted to the show-yards by half-crown tickets, on Thursday, amounted to nearly 12,000; and by shilling tickets, after two o'clock, to upwards of 10,000; and that, on the previous day, to the implement-yard alone, there were more than 4000. During the week, the railway trains conveyed to Norwich no less than 40,000 passengers, independently of the through traffic; and on Thursday and

Friday, 100 additional carriages were placed upon the lines for the accommodation of the public. All the locomotive arrangements were perfect: Mr. Betts, the new chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, accompanied by the board of directors, and Mr. Roney, their active, intelligent, and respected secretary, being themselves upon the spot, engaged in the personal superintendence thereof.

To the admirable arrangements of the Managing Director, Mr. T. B. Gibbs, was owing, in a great degree, the satisfactory manner in which the whole affair went off.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—Class 1, 1st Prize, £20.—Lieut.-Col. Mason, Necton Hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk, a 3 yrs 7 m blood-red Norfolk polled bull, bred by Mr. A. M. Whytock, Necton, Norfolk.

HEREFORD.—Class 1, 1st Prize, £40 to Mr. Edward Price, Court House, Pembroke, Hereford.

SHORT HORNS.—Class 1, 1st Prize, £40 to Mr. William Tod, of Elphinstone Tower, Tranent, Scotland.

Class 1, 2nd Prize, £20 to Mr. Thomas Spore Atkins, of Kimberley, near Wymondham.

HORSES.—Class 1, Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, of any age.—1st Prize of £30 to Mr. John Coulson, Jun., of Kenninghall, near East Harling, Norfolk.

Class 2, Two-yrs-old Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.—1st Prize of £20 to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Melchbourne, near Higham Ferrers.

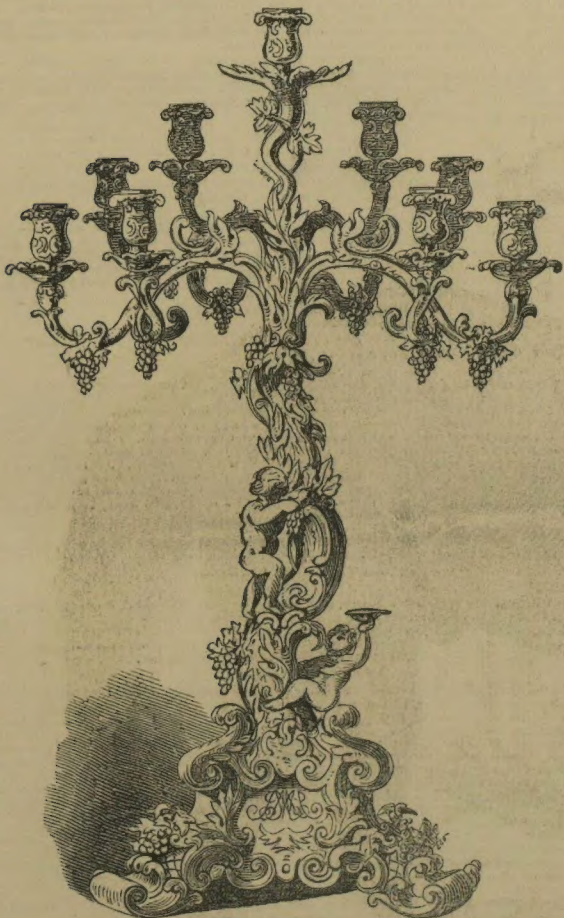
The above illustrations are from the pencil of Mr. Harrison Weir, and exhibit the points of the respective breeds with characteristic accuracy and spirit.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. MITCHELL.

The patrons of the French Plays lately presented to Mr. Mitchell, the spirited lessee of the St. James's Theatre, a very splendid testimonial of the high estimation in which his exertions are held.

The Testimonial consists of a silver plateau, 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, with an enriched scroll border, within which, in scroll frame-work, is represented a bust of Voltaire, with an illustration of "Tannrede;" Racine, "Phædre;" Corneille, "Les Horaces;" and Molière, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme;" designed by Howard.

In the centre of the plateau is inscribed—



CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO MR. MITCHELL, LESSEE OF THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"Presented to Mr. Mitchell by the patrons of the St. James's Theatre as a testimonial of the zeal, liberality, and good faith which have characterised his management of the French Plays."

In addition to the plateau, is a magnificent silver-gilt candelabrum for twelve

lights, which we have engraved; and displaying the armorial bearings of Mr. Mitchell, with a terse sentence of compliment.

Both plateau and candelabrum are the exquisite manufacture of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and cost about £600.

The presentation of this superb testimonial has been already recorded in our Journal.

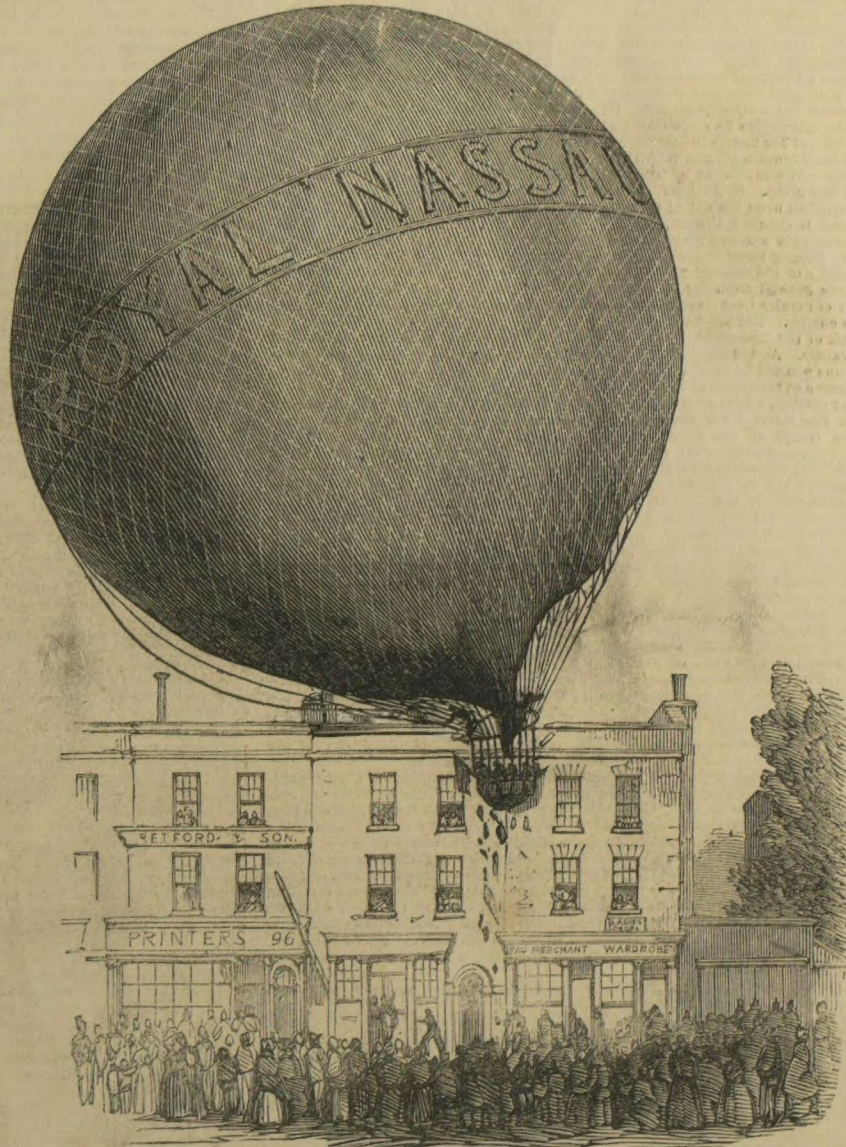
EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT WITH THE NASSAU BALLOON.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Green made an ascent in the Nassau Balloon from Vauxhall Gardens, which was nearly attended with loss of human life.

The monster balloon having been fully inflated, Mr. Green and a party of ladies and gentlemen took their seats, seven persons in the car and four on the hoop, which is seven feet above the car; and the machine having been released, it rose majestically. Upon gaining a certain altitude, it took a south-easterly direction; when suddenly, as it was passing over the Westminster-road, it was observed to rock to and fro, and a large quantity of ballast was thrown out. The balloon, however, kept falling until within a few feet of the house-tops in the Waterloo-road. It cleared that thoroughfare, and came reeling down Gaywood-street, barely escaping the chimney of the houses; when, on reaching the London-road, it heaved first on one side, then on the other; and, finally, the hoop struck the parapet of the house No. 94, tore down the brickwork and a portion of a stack of chimneys. The concussion was so great that it threw three of the gentlemen, who were seated on the hoop, upon the house-top; but no one in the car sustained the slightest injury. The balloon was with some difficulty extricated, and, as it ascended, one of the gentlemen managed to climb up the rope—a work of no small difficulty—and having entered the car again, the balloon ascended, and, taking a direction towards Bromley, in Kent, it was quickly out of sight; and the gentlemen on the house-top descended, without having sustained any injury. The balloon ultimately descended in a field near Eritia Church, none of the affrighted travellers having suffered beyond the shock which an occurrence of such a dangerous character must necessarily have occasioned.

The cause of the accident, as explained to us by Mr. Green, is somewhat curious. A balloon, when inflated and whilst on the ground, has the shape of an apple; when it has ascended to a certain height, it assumes the form of a pear: this arises from the expansion of the gas increasing the balloon longitudinally. The cord attached to the valve on the top of the balloon passes through the centre. It appears that Mr. Green's nephew had the care of this cord, and did not allow it to escape through his hand with the longitudinal expansion of the balloon: the conse-

quence of which was the opening of the valve, and the sudden escape of at least 14,000 feet of gas; the balloon, when full, containing upwards of 70,000 feet.



ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON IN THE LONDON-ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY.

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

On Saturday, this great engineering spectacle (announced long since, and postponed in consequence of the illness of Col. Weare) took place at Chatham, on a scale of grandeur and completeness rarely witnessed.

The engineer works and operations, and the general arrangements for the Attack and Defence, were entrusted to Col. Sir Frederick Smith, K.H. and F.R.S., Royal Engineers, Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment.

A brilliant staff of general and field-officers were present, including the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Hardinge, Sir John Burzyne, Major-General Fox, and Sir Frederick Smith. They visited every part of the lines where the operations were in progress, and appeared highly satisfied with everything they saw.

The *défilé* of the company were accommodated with cards of admission to the Belvedere Battery and the Casemate No. 1, whence upon the whole the best view could be obtained of the operations. Amongst them were—Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Canning, Viscount Newport, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord J. Murray, Admiral Elliott, Admiral Dundas and Lady Emily Dundas, Lord G. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Hubert de Burgh, Colonel Lockyer Freestun, M.P., the Hon. W. Scarslet, the Earl of Darnley, the Hon. M. and Mr. D. Astley, Major-General Parnell, Mr. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. Ross, M.P., Sir W. Fraser, the Hon. F. Charteris, M.P., and the Hon. C. Hardinge. Lord F. Fitzclarence, the Hon. Captain Berkeley M.P., the Hon. W. Fitzroy, M.P., and others, accompanied the staff in the inspection of the operations.

The spectators could not have amounted to less than from 60,000 to 70,000.

Above any other place in the kingdom, Chatham is admirably adapted for the purposes of such an exhibition as took place on Saturday. It contains a large garrison, being the great *dépot* of our military establishment, and the headquarters of troops on their way to, or their return from, the different parts of our colonial empire. Here, therefore, there is a greater number of regiments represented, and a more complete type of the various elements which go to make up the British army, than in any other of our military stations at home. The engineer and artillery departments of the service also have here their strongholds. The dockyards employ 2000 artificers. The naval force stationed at Sheerness is rendered easily available for such an occasion; and, altogether, without saying anything as to the results of a real siege, for the purposes of a sham siege the situation of Chatham has pre-eminent advantages.

To understand the operations of Saturday, it must be supposed that an army having originally captured the outer line of works, and carried on an attack upon the citadel (which is represented by the works extending from Prince Frederick's to the Terrace bastion), has been suddenly obliged to raise the siege for the purpose of giving battle to a force which had approached to the relief of the place; and that the besiegers having been victorious in this engagement desired to renew the siege of the citadel. It is assumed, also, that during the absence of the besiegers the garrison have mined some of the batteries of the attack, have prepared countermines under the trenches, and are determined to resist any attempt to escalate the outer line.

The first part consisted of an unsuccessful attempt to carry the right of Chatham Lines by escalade. The Lines in that direction were defended by a company of the Royal Artillery on the extreme right, the Provisional Battalion and Enrolled Pensioners in the centre, and a company of the Royal Sappers and Miners on the left, the whole lining the parapets from the Gun-wharf to the Spur. The flanks and salients were armed with ordnance, and manned by two companies of the Royal Artillery. So much for the force of the besieged. The assaulting columns, on the other hand, consisted of the 17th Regiment on the left, the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines on the centre, and the Royal Sappers and Miners on the right. On the signal being given, the three columns rushed forward simultaneously, and with admirable precision. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the cover which the ground afforded used as far as practicable. The Sappers, advancing along the side of the hill, and sheltering themselves from the fire of the fortress, descended into the ditch, but were there pulled up by a hedge which they were unable to get through. The Marines were equally unfortunate, the left wing being beaten by a high wall, and the right, after descending into the ditch, and scaling the opposite escarp so as to get a footing, being obliged, by the vigorous resistance of the besieged, to retire. The 17th Regiment also descended into the ditch, but there found that their scaling ladders were too short, and the opposition too strong for any chance of success; and so the 17th also withdrew. Within and without the lines, nothing could be more praiseworthy than the manner in which the men went through their evolutions. Without, the attacking columns exhibited the utmost daring. An impetuous hedge, a high wall, and short scaling-ladders were the real causes of the retreat, and not the slightest hint rests upon the honour of the corps engaged. In fact, they seemed to court destruction, and how they escaped the deadly aims taken at them by the besieged was what no one present could perfectly understand. The details of this first operation were in all respects admirably performed, and excited general approbation. The scenic effect of it was beautiful, from the height at which the lines attacked stand, and the evolutions of the troops in availing themselves of the shelter which the ground afforded.

The second portion of the day's proceedings was a far more elaborate one than the first, and consisted of a successful assault and escalade of the left of Chatham Lines, and in further operations leading to the reduction of the place. The garrison was formed of a squadron of cavalry, two companies of the Royal Artillery, one company of the Royal Sappers and Miners, four companies of the Enrolled Pensioners, and the Provisional Battalion. The columns of attack were the same as in the escalade of the right of the lines, with the addition of two companies of the Royal Artillery, and a small force posted in the island and the north side of St. Mary's Creek. A portion of the sailors and Marines of the fleet also were employed in manning four gun-boats and in capturing Gillingham Tower and battery. The operations commenced with the formation of a pontoon bridge over St. Mary's Creek, for the passage of troops from the island to the main, combined with a successful assault and escalade of the left of Chatham Lines, and the occupation of the first parallel and its batteries, these operations being supported by the fire of artillery from the high ground near Burnt Oak Cottage, and by the fire from gun-boats in the Medway and St. Mary's Creek. Of the entire proceedings this was perhaps the most striking.

The great variety of military and naval operations combined in it, the immense numbers of spectators by this time assembled on the ground, and the admirable precision which characterised every movement of the troops—all contributed to the effect produced. Within the lines, the besieged had been drawn up in expectation for some time before the attack commenced. Nothing was to be seen of the enemy unless the eye searched closely the distant landscape, when the head of each column might be distinguished cautiously peeping out, while the main body was covered by the nature of the land. At length, however, the signal was given. Gillingham Tower took up the firing; the different divisions debouched upon the open ground in front of the works, and having taken up positions in echelon therein, the skirmishers were quickly thrown out, and the whole again moved forward. The garrison make a sortie, but are beaten back, and, passing through the gateway of an interior stockade, are unable, from the rapidity of the pursuit, to lift the drawbridge. In the meantime, the firing becomes general from the attacking skirmishers, and a sortie is made by a squadron of cavalry from the Brompton barrier. The 17th forms square and repulses the charge. The stockade at St. Mary's is breached with gunpowder; and the flank of the besieged being thus turned, they retire behind the parapets of the parallels. At the same moment, the lines are escalated, and the attacking columns pouring in great numbers across the ditch, take up position on the banquettes and terreplein of the works. Thence they gradually make their way to the first parallel, while the besieged retire behind the parapet of the second, and occupy the Fire Barn. For the possession of this last point a struggle takes place. The troops on the island now cross the pontoon-bridge, and under cover of the sea-wall proceed to the right attack. Along zigzag approaches the attacking columns find their way to the second parallel; while the unfortunate besieged not only find the enemy gaining ground, but see their own cannon turned against them. The besiegers re-occupy the more advanced breaches both of the left attack against the ravelin and of the right attack against the redoubt and the Duke of Cumberland's front. The redoubt is breached by mines and a lodgment formed on the breach. The right double sap, the serpentine sap, and the left double sap are blown up. The left of the lodgment at the foot of the counterguard of the left attack is also blown up, and a part of the advanced trenches of the besiegers on the right attack; the whole of the entrenchments formed by these mines being successfully crowned by the sappers of the besiegers. The sieging operations concluded with the blowing up of the counterguard, and the breaching of the right face of the ravelin, as well as of the counterscarp and a cusp of its left face, by mines; the crowning of the entrenchments, and the occupation of the lodgments, the breaching of the Terrace bastion by mines, and the storming of that work, as well as the escalade of the Duke of Cumberland's bastion.

At twelve o'clock the view from the casemates was truly grand. At that moment there could not have been less than 40,000 persons scattered over the works, exclusive of the 4000 troops engaged in the operations.

During the whole period of the second and successful attack, an almost continuous and rapid discharge of fire-arms was kept up by the troops, while the guns in the different batteries kept booming away in grand style. Now and then there was an awful pause—not that the work of destruction might cease, but that it might gather strength. In those pauses some immense mine was sure to explode with a dull heavy sound, tossing a huge volume of mingled smoke and earth into the air, and shaking the solid ground to a considerable distance. These formed the really dangerous feature of the operations; for where vast bodies of spectators are assembled together it is difficult to keep them in order, or to set bounds to their curiosity. One of the mines exploded contained about 600 lb. of powder; and so great was the desire to be near when this vast mass was ignited, that there was the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowd within the proper limits.

At the close of the operations the troops returned to their barracks, their bands playing "God save the Queen."

Sir Frederick Smith entertained the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Hardinge, and a suite of about fifty guests, after the close of the operations; and at six o'clock the officers of the garrison and their friends, to the number of 340, also sat down to a sumptuous *déjeuner* in a temporary marquee erected within Brompton Barracks. The latter entertainment was succeeded by a ball, which was attended by all the ladies and officers of the garrison and the leading residents in the neighbourhood.

As a fitting pendant to our report of the Siege Operations on Saturday, we give a brief sketch of the objects of the institution at Chatham, over which Sir Frederick Smith presides so ably.

Until the Peninsular War, the British army, unlike the armies of other great powers, did not muster in its ranks a corps of Sappers and Miners, but it had a corps of workmen called Royal Military Artificers, who were attached to the Royal Engineers for the purpose of being employed in the construction and re-

pair of public works. These men were further destined to assist the Engineers in conducting sieges. They were, however, at the period in question, equally with the officers of Engineers, uninstructed in the practical details of siege operations, and were so inefficient that the Duke of Wellington represented to the Government of the day the necessity of not only having these soldiers increased in numbers and properly trained, but also of having the young Engineers practically instructed in their field duties, according to the universal system of the Continental armies. The consequence was, that the existing institution was established in 1812, at Chatham; and, from that time to the present day, all the young officers of Engineers, whether for the service of the Queen or of the East India Company, and every soldier attached to those corps respectively (who in 1812 took the name of Sappers and Miners), have been employed at the institution at Chatham for about a year or fourteen months to learn their duties, in the same manner as the young officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery are stationed at Woolwich for a similar purpose.

Every year they pass through a course of military bridge-making, both with pontoons and casks; and it is not paying them too high a compliment to say, that they are equal if not superior to any other pontoonniers in Europe; and one cause of their efficiency is, that their practice is carried on in a rapid river—the Medway.

Both the officers and men are employed for several months in practising the construction of every description of engineering work used either in the attack or defence of a fortified place; and as the works of attack are carried on against a part of the lines of defence of the fortress of Chatham, commencing with the first parallel, and ending with the lodgement on the glacis, the mere inspection of these works forms in itself a lesson to the officer and soldier of the line who may not otherwise have been instructed in matters connected with a siege.

It has been usual every second or third year towards the close of the summer, to have a field day or review of the siege operations, for the instruction of the troops of the line in the Garrison of Chatham, where they are brought to act in concert with the Royal Sappers and Miners; and for the last two years, Sir Frederick Smith has made such arrangements as to include not only a large force of Royal Artillery, but also the Dragoons quartered at the cavalry *dépot* at Malden; and on the 21st instant, a portion of the fleet was added to the besieging force, so that every arm was brought into action; and we feel justified in saying, that a more complete representation of one of the most important and most brilliant evolutions of military tactics was never before displayed in this country.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—July 25: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Laing in the chair.—The report declared that the capital account may be closed with an expenditure of £7,200,000. The goods traffic has been largely increased by the opening of the Bricklayers' Arms station. The receipts of the Croydon and Epsom have been augmented 13 per cent. by reduced charges and a greater frequency of third-class trains. The total increase may be regarded as 9 per cent. over the corresponding half-year of last year. A dividend of £1 9s. per cent. for the half-year was proposed and adopted. Two recommendations for the erection of cottages at Brighton, for the labourers of the company, and for arrangements for working the extension to Leatherhead, were negatived. The chairman has been appointed managing director, at a salary of £1500 per annum; and a reserve fund, for maintenance of stock, &c., has been commenced by a deposit of £15,000. The directors were also authorised to consolidate the £8 shares into stock, and the 6 per cent. preference shares into 6 per cent. stock.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE.—July 25: Half-yearly meeting: London: Mr. W. P. Richards in the chair.—The report declares that the company have suffered by competition and the depressed condition of the iron trade. Fresh arrangements are to be made with the Belgian Government for working the line. There are still difficulties in settling with the contractors, who are in pecuniary embarrassments. The completion of the second section of the line requires a further creation of capital. Of the receipts from December to June, the company's proportion is £3641; the Government proportion, £1372. Two directors were elected in place of those retiring, and the office is to be removed from Brussels to Jadinet.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—July 19: Adjourned Special Meeting: York: Mr. R. Davies in the chair.—The second report from the committee of investigation, the contents of which we presented last week, was adopted. The shareholders present also resolved to appoint a committee, with full powers to take legal proceedings against all the parties connected with the irregularities disclosed in the report. One of the gentlemen appointed (Mr. Shield) refusing to serve, the committee subsequently determined to obtain fresh powers from another special meeting.

The deputation, headed by Lord Lonsdale, representing the railway companies adverse to Lord Montagu's Railway Addit Bill, waited on the Premier and the President of the Board of Trade on the 19th inst. Subsequently, on the 20th, it was announced in the House of Commons, that Government would not, this season, press the measure, on the assurance that a better and more clearly expressed system of audit should be adopted.

The application made to Vice-Chancellor Wigram to authorise the delivery of the North Kent line (which was to have been opened on the 23rd) to the South-Eastern by the contractor was transferred for hearing into the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The company declare that the contractor has not delivered up the line in the time agreed upon; and the contractor demands, before such delivery, a payment of £5000. Ultimately, after a very full hearing, a proposition was accepted, that the company should pay the £5000, and the contractor would in return immediately vacate the works.

Early in October (it is believed) the Hawick extension of the North British will be ready for public use. This line takes the tourist directly into the picturesque neighbourhood of Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey.

The House of Lords have thrown out the Norfolk Amalgamation Bill, which was assented to at the last meeting of the EASTERN COUNTIES proprietors by a majority of 21,000 against 2470.

The engineer of the CORK and Bandon made his experimental trip from Ballinassig to Bandon on the 21st. The various station officers are appointed, and the directors only wait the arrival of further locomotive power to open the line.

Several sporting gentlemen have subscribed the sum of £50 to be given to the person who can walk 1000 half miles in 1000 successive half-hours. Eleven persons have applied to make the attempt: amongst them is Seares, of Leeds; Coates, of London; and Smith, of Portsmouth; and it is stated that all the three have performed similar feats. Coates is named to make the first attempt. He commences at eight on Monday evening, at Deritend, near Birmingham.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme range of prices in Consols during the week has been one-half per cent. depression. On Monday the Market opened languidly, and the Saturday's rise of 1 per cent. was not maintained. The opening price was 93½ to 94; the closing quotation 93 to 94. Flatness again prevailed on Tuesday, prices receding 1 per cent., afterwards rallying, but closing at the depressed price of 92½ to 93. At this price the Market opened on Wednesday; but the news from Italy afterwards caused a decline to 92½, closing at 92½. Opening at the same prices on Thursday, a greater degree of firmness succeeded, and an advance of 1 per cent. was registered. Exchequer Bills maintain their prices, but Reduced are below their relative value, making an exchange from Consols profitable. The business of the week has been very small in amount, and this is the greatest reason for the languor in prices. The last quotations are, for Bank Stock, 198½; Reduced, 92½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93½; Long Annuities, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 11-16; Ditto, 30 years, January 8, 1860, 8 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 88 p.; Consols for Account, 93; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 50 p.; £500, June, 50 p., Small, June, 50 p.

The Mexican Government have by a decree removed the agency of the Republic from Messrs. Schneider and Co., in consequence of their only paying three-fourths of a dividend, having at the same time funds in hand to pay the whole. To this allegation Messrs. Schneider have replied, that it is true that the amount in hand was sufficient to pay upon the bonds already converted, but that, as conversion was daily proceeding, they felt that the money was applicable to the whole debt, and not merely to the amount converted at any given period. Thus the matter rests at present, the price of the stock not being affected by the correspondence.

Although business in the Foreign Market was limited and without any feature of interest, prices were tolerably well supported until Wednesday, when a trifling flatness prevailed. This depression (merely fractional) still exists, as the following list will best illustrate.—Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 3; Mexico, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Coupons, 27; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 30½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., Account, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 23; Ditto, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild.

Shares have not materially varied, if we except a slight reaction in Eastern Counties, in consequence of the rejection of the Amalgamation Bill by the House of Lords. It will be remembered that the Norfolk amalgamation with the Eastern Counties was carried by a majority of 21,000 shareholders of the latter company against 2470, and by the Norfolk Company unanimously. The rejection of the measure is therefore regarded as an additional specimen of capacious legislation with regard to railway interests. North Staffordshire are also lower, notwithstanding the able management of the undertaking, as disclosed at the recent meeting, the dividend not realising the expectations of its supporters. At the end of the week the quotations were—For Birmingham and Oxford Junction, without guarantee, 23½; Caledonian, 25½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 12½ x 1; Eastern Counties, 8½; Do., New, Guar. Six per Cent., 11½; Eastern Union, Scrip. Six per Cent., 19; Exeter and Exmouth, 8; Great Northern, 9½; Ditto, Half, A. Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 5½; Do., Five per Cent., Pref., 3½; Great North of England, New, £40, 85; Ditto, New, £30, 69; Great Western, 83½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, New, £17, 11½; Hull and Selby, 9½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37½; London and North-Western, 132½;

Midland, 66; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 17½ x 1; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 127½ x 1; North British, Thirds, 4; Ditto Preference, 2½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 9½; Shropshire Union, 2½ x 1; South Devon, 12; South Staffordshire, 3½; South-Eastern, Scrip No. 4, 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; York and North Midland, 31; Do., Preference, 7½ x 1; East Indian, 3; Namur and Liege, 6; Northern of France, 9½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage, have been small; nevertheless the demand for that article has been in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter, without any progress being made in sales. Fine foreign wheat has been mostly held at full price, but—wheat and inferior kinds have been lower to purchase. The sale for barley, owing to the late large arrivals from abroad, has continued heavy, at 1s per quarter less money. In malt next to nothing doing. Oats have moved off slowly, at last week's decline in prices. In beans and peas very few sales have taken place. Indian corn has been offering at 2s per quarter less money. Flour dull, but not cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 42s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 49s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malted ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 19s; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 18s to 22s; mangel, 34s to 35s; white, 27s to 28s; boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s 4d; Suffolk, 32s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 25s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of new rapeseed have found buyers at £28 per last. New caraway is on offer. In old seed comparatively little is doing. Cakes rule very dull.

Lined.—English, sewing, 54s to 60s; ditto, crushing, 38s to 46s; Moroccan and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempsed, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d; tares, 4s 6d, to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, now, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, £4 10s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 110s to 145s per quarter; 9s to £7 6s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 110s to 145s per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 10d; barley, 26s 7½d; oats, 19s 4d; rye, 28s 6d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 32s 4d.

The Stock Market Average.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 26s 0d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 27s 2d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 31s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Although the market is not altogether supplied, the demand for kinds of tea is far from active, at last week's prices. The deliveries show a falling off compared with those of last year.

Sugar.—The West India sugar market has been somewhat inactive this week, and prices have ruled a shade lower. Bengal and Mauritius samples have receded in value 6d per cwt. Refined goods have commanded very little attention. Brown sugars, 50s to 56s 6d; and fair, 51s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—Most kinds have moved off slowly. Holders, however, have continued tolerably firm.

Rice.—Cleaned qualities have mostly produced last week's quotations. All other kinds have ruled dull.

Provisions.—The finest parcels of Dutch butter are in good request, at, in some instances, a slight advance in the quotations. Fine Friesland is selling at 72s to 74s; fine Holland, 70s to 74s; fine Holstein, 72s to 74s; and inferior marks, 44s to 64s per cwt. Irish butter is a dull sale, and is in 2s per cwt lower. Curried butter, landed, firsts, 68s to 70s; second, 67s to 70s; Waterford and Limerick, 64s to 68s; and Cork, 66s to 68s per cwt. Fresh butter is producing more money. Dorset and Devon qualities are a dull sale, fine Dorset, 76s to 80s; middling and good, 66s to 72s; fine Devon, 68s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Prime Irish butter is tolerably steady, at 72s to 73s per cwt. Inferior parcels dull.

Tallow.—The business doing in this market is by no means large, yet the late improvement in prices is fairly supported. F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 39s 3d to 39s 6d; and for forward delivery, 39s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 9d for small parcels, net cash.

Oils.—Sperm and seal oil have advanced—the former £2, the latter £1, per ton. Olive, rape, and linseed, steady.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 15s to £2 15s; new ditto, £2 to £2 10s; old clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 18s; new ditto, £3 to £3 18s; and straw, £1 14s to £2 per load.

Spirits.—Kum is in fair request, at slightly improved currencies. Brandy and corn spirits support last week's prices.

Coals.—Gibson, 14s 9d; Wharfedale, 15s 9d; Eden Main, 16s 6d; Hutton, 15s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d; Morrison, 15s 9d; Whitwell, 16s; and Stewart's, 17s 3d per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are less favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops has become inactive, at barely the late improvement in value. The duty is called £60,000 to £70,000.

Wool.—The public sales continue to be well attended by buyers. About 27,000 bales have sold, at 1d per lb more money for selected qualities. Privately, the market is firm.

Wool.—Although the supplies are considerably on the increase, the demand is steady, at from £5 to £5 8s per ton.

Smithfield.—Beasts and sheep have commanded a steady sale, at very full prices. In all other kinds of stock very little business has been doing.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been tolerably firm this week at full prices.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 20.

1st Dragoons.—Lieut H Morgan to be Captain, vice Gough; Cornet and Adjutant W Harrison to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet M Stocks to be Lieutenant, vice Morgan.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet T G St George to be Lieutenant, vice Roche.

31st Foot: Major G Stanton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spence; Capt T C Kelly to be Major, vice Stanton; Lieut J S Gould to be Captain, vice Kelly; Ensign G W Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice Gould. 37th: Ensign C S Blois to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas; Gent Cadet R W Webb to be Ensign, vice Blois. 60th Foot: Capt J Jones to be Major, vice Robinson; Lieut G Rhodes to be Captain, vice Jones; Second Lieut R H Robinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Rhodes.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—H G Jones, Esq, Sergeant-at-Law, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. SHROPSHIRE.—R Hunt to be Cornet, vice Badger.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JULY 18.

Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut M Vavasour to be Second Captain, vice Sorell; Second Lieut G F Fowler to be First Lieutenant, vice Vavasour.

BANKRUPTS.

M L PRITCHARD and R N DALE, Liverpool, stock and share brokers. G F BENNETT, Contractor, Regent-street, goldsmith. J MORRIS, Copthall-street, City, stockbroker. W T FARLEY, West Smithfield, City, victualler. G B PETTIT, Broad-street, New-road, Saint Pancras, and Upper St Martin's-lane, ironmonger. W WOOD, Milton, Kent, grocer. C W HOBSON, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-lane, money scrivener. E WOODRUFFE, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, City, insurance broker. S WARDEN, Birmingham, hosier. F KEAN, Warwick, innkeeper. J JONES, Tanyralit, Llandudlas, Denbighshire, quarryman. G H LAMBERT, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist. G GATRELL, Chichester, Sussex, carrier. J CLEMENTSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, tobaccoist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

A CAIRNS, Edinburgh, wine merchant. J COMRIE, Paisley, logwood chipper. J DUNLOP, Raywards, Airdrie, coal-dealer. P BROWN, Edinburgh, grocer. A WADDELL, Burnhead, Whitburn. J MILLER, Pennycook, wood-merchant. J GLEN, Dalgarven, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, timber merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JULY 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut W R N Taylor to be Second Captain, vice Lyle; Second Lieut G F L'Estrange to be First Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the Commodore, and to the Captain, officers, and ship's company of Her Majesty's ship *Actaeon*, who were actually on board when the capture of the Brazilian brigantine *Graca*, on the 28th of July, 1847, that they will be paid their respective proportions arising from the said capture, on the 17th of August next, at No. 10, John-street, Adelphi; and all shares not then claimed will be re-called every Tuesday and Friday for three months following, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J TABB, Upper Eaton-street, Piccadilly, tea-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T COX, Hanley, Staffordshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

E T DELAFIELD, formerly of Castle-street, Long-acre, brewer, now or late of Mivart's Hotel, Broad-street, and Willow-bank, Fulham. J SPAID, Brentwood, Essex, cooper. J W ENGLISH, Poultry, chemist. J KILLICK, Dorking, Surrey, carpenter. W IRONS, sea, Potters' Bar, Hertfordshire, farmer. G L HARVEY and E GRAYSON, Commercial-places, Brixton, wine-merchants. D ALLEN, Coleman-street, City, merchant. T KING, Jun, King's-terrace East, Greenwich, builder. H PAXTON, Jun, Ashford, Kent, corn dealer. T WISKING, St John-street, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, timber merchant. J C IVES, Norwich, hardware-mer. W HAWKSWICK, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, laceman. H DUROS, Westons, Staffordshire, surveyor. T JONES, the Abbey, Cardigan, cattle salesman. J FISHER, Bristol, livery stable keeper. SAKAH and J BEAL, Ran Moor, Yorkshire, scissor smiths.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J ANDERSON, Rispond, Sutherlandshire, farmer. W S M'KECHINIE, Glasgow, merchant. S ROBERTSON, Glasgow, clothier. J YOUNG, Dykehead, Lanarkshire, farmer.

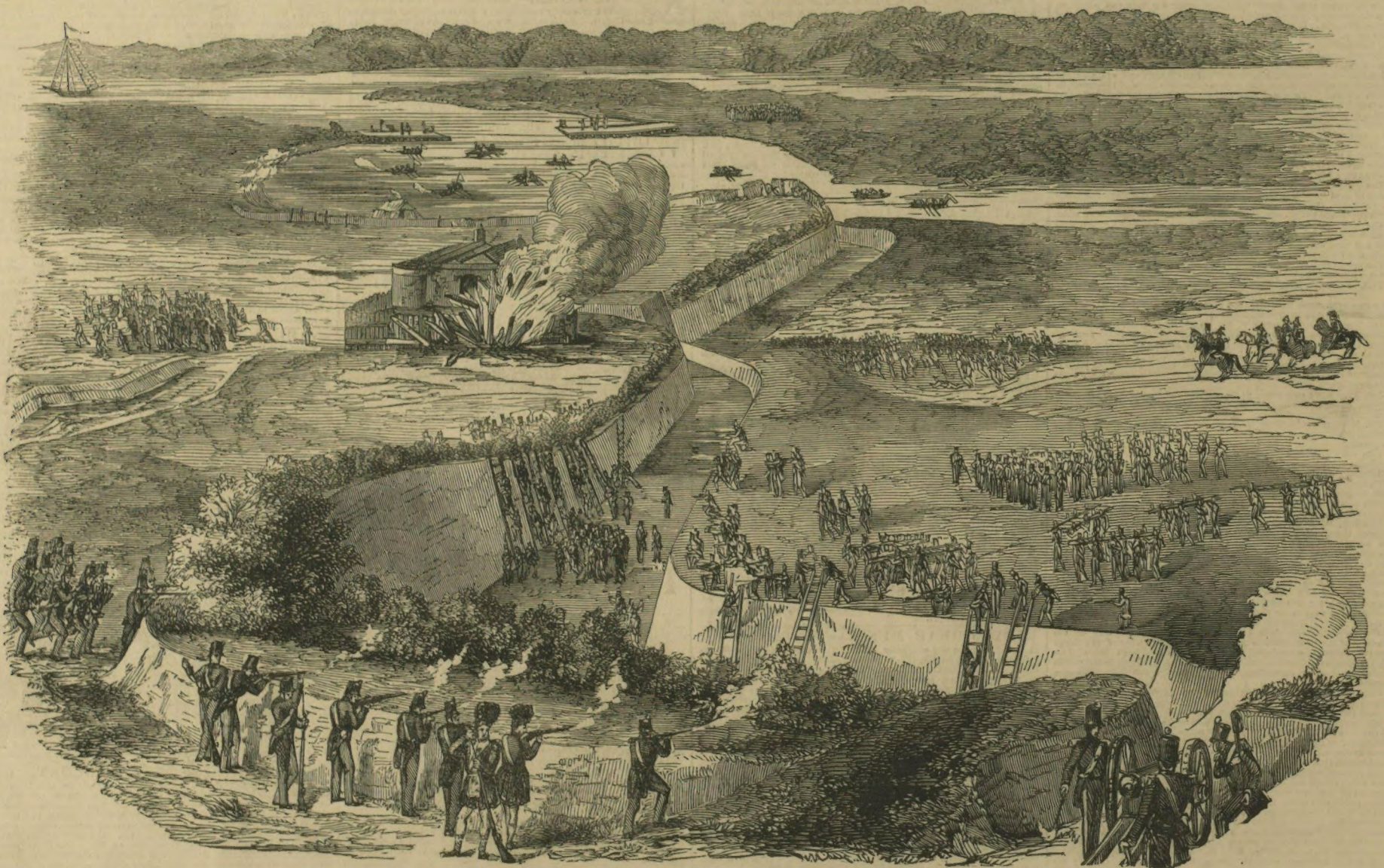
BIRTHS.

At Brighton, the Viscountess Nevvy, of a daughter. —At Hollywood, county of Wicklow, the wife of Captain Pocklington, of a son. —At Windsor, the wife of Captain Cochrane, late Rifle Brigade, of a son. —At Rayne Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev Richard N

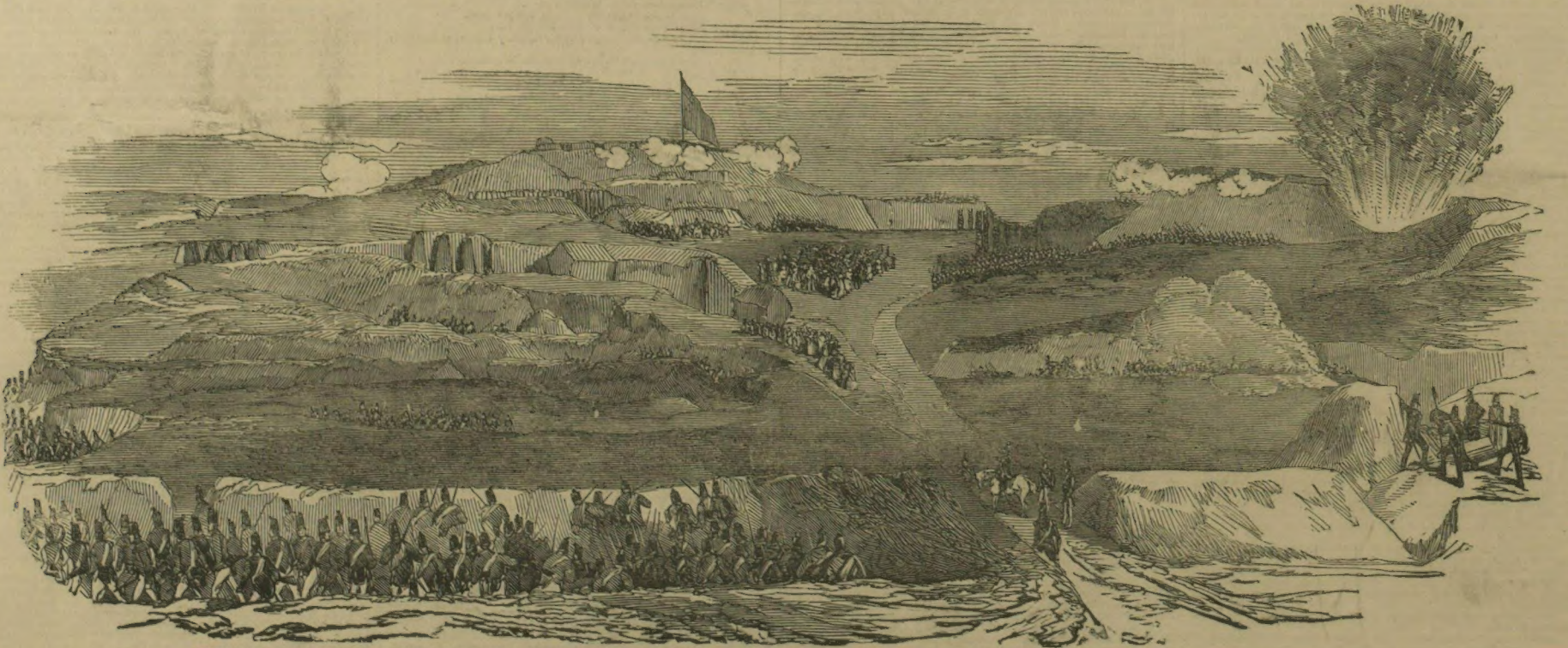
GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.



UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ESCALADE THE RIGHT OF CHATHAM LINES.—(SEE PAGE 62.)



FORMATION OF A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER ST. MARY'S CREEK.—SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT AND ESCALADE OF THE LEFT OF CHATHAM LINES, AND OCCUPATION OF THE FIRST PARALLEL AND ITS BATTERIES.



BREACHING OF THE TERRACE BASTION BY MINES, AND THE STORMING OF THAT WORK, AND THE ESCALADE OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S BASTION.